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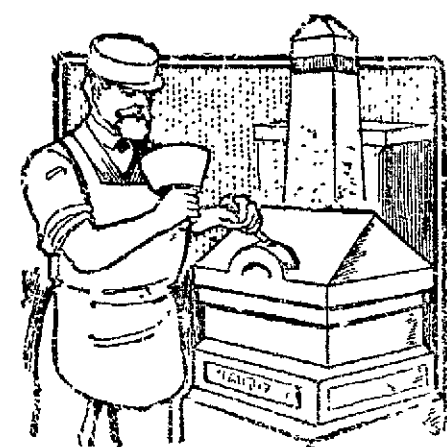
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**FINEST LINE EVER SHOWN IN PORTSMOUTH.
PRICES REMARKABLY LOW.**

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2 MARKET SQUARE.

BASKETS. LANTERNS.
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COAL AND WOOD **Gray & Prime**

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DELIVER

COAL

IN BAGS

NO DUST

NO NOISE

191 Market St. Telephone 24.

OCEAN MONARCHS

**American Battleships Show
Remarkable Speed.**

**Cruiser Cincinnati Wins The Race
To Porto Rico.**

**Alabama Is But Two Miles Behind At
The Finish.**

New York, Nov. 21.—Carrying a great white bone in her teeth and with phosphorescent spray dashing high up on her sharp bows, the cruiser Cincinnati forged abreast of Culebra light at midnight last night, a winner in the greatest ocean race of warships ever run on the North Atlantic seaboard, says a Herald dispatch from San Juan, P. R.

Barely two miles astern of the cruiser flashed the white searchlight of the great battleship Alabama. She had distanced all her rivals of the heavyweight class and had shown her quality by putting all the way from Hampton Roads, Va., with the fleet-footed cruiser.

One by one, she has left behind the little gunboat Machias, the Indiana of Santiago fame, the new battleship Kearsarge, her own particular rival, and last of all the plucky Massachusetts, sister ship of the Oregon.

That the comparatively old Massachusetts was a stronger competitor than the Kearsarge is one of the surprises of the race.

That the Alabama came in so close a second to the fast commerce destroyer Cincinnati, even though the cruiser had been handicapped thirty-five miles at first start, is a superb performance for a first class battleship heavily armed.

This is the first time in its history that the ships of the North Atlantic squadron have engaged in such a long

speedier and lighter type, this was regarded as a fair handicap for the greyhound of the fleet, which, to do her destined work, should easily outclass them in cruising qualities.

At the flash of the gun the leviathans were off to sea, under full head of steam, and in ten minutes all were plunging through the ocean, headed for Culebra, with widening maelstroms of white spume bolting from under their pounding screws.

Almost from the start the Alabama began to forge ahead of her rivals. She gained visibly on the Indiana and the little Machias. The Kearsarge was regarded as her most dangerous rival of the battleship class. Intense rivalry has always existed between officers and crews of these two ships.

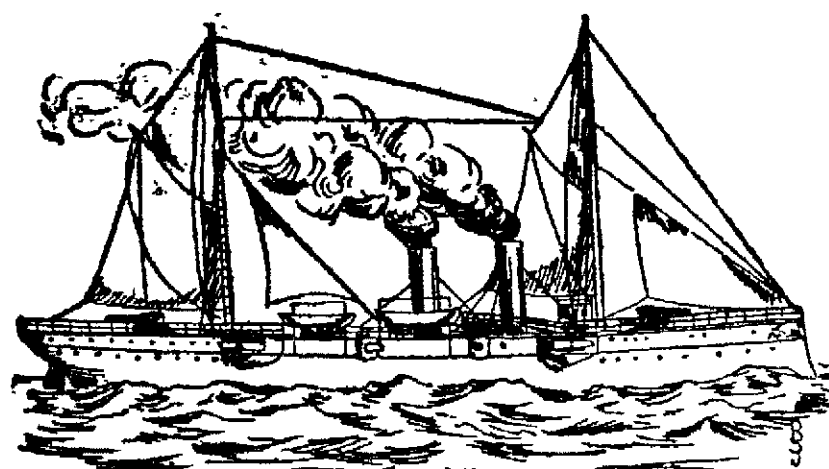
No device was neglected on either of the giants of the fleet to speed them

AN OIL STOVE EXPLOSION.

**Causes Miss Mary G. Paul to Fracture
An Ankle.**

Miss Mary G. Paul of Newington met with a painful accident this morning and one that will confine her to the house for a couple of months at least.

Miss Paul is employed at the millinery parlors of Mrs. Brown, on the corner of High and Ladd streets. Shortly after she went to work this morning an oil stove exploded in the kitchen and Miss Paul rushed out of doors to give the alarm. In going down over the front steps she slipped and fell heavily on her left leg, causing a bad fracture of the ankle. She lay moaning at the foot of the steps until carried into the house by passers by. Dr.



U. S. S. CRUISER CINCINNATI.

to their limit. Smoke poured from their huge stacks and their decks quivered above the throbbing engines. Four hours from the start, just before twilight, the Alabama left the Kearsarge hull down astern with only her fighting tops in sight.

With the older Massachusetts it was a harder struggle. But newer lines and greater power were bound to tell. Before night the older ship despite her most gallant efforts, was left astern and gradually even her gleaming light faded out of sight.

Barring accidents, it was the Alabama's race, so far as the battleships were concerned, but at sundown Monday the lookout at the stern of the leader sighted the Cincinnati coming up like a race horse held in check for the finish.

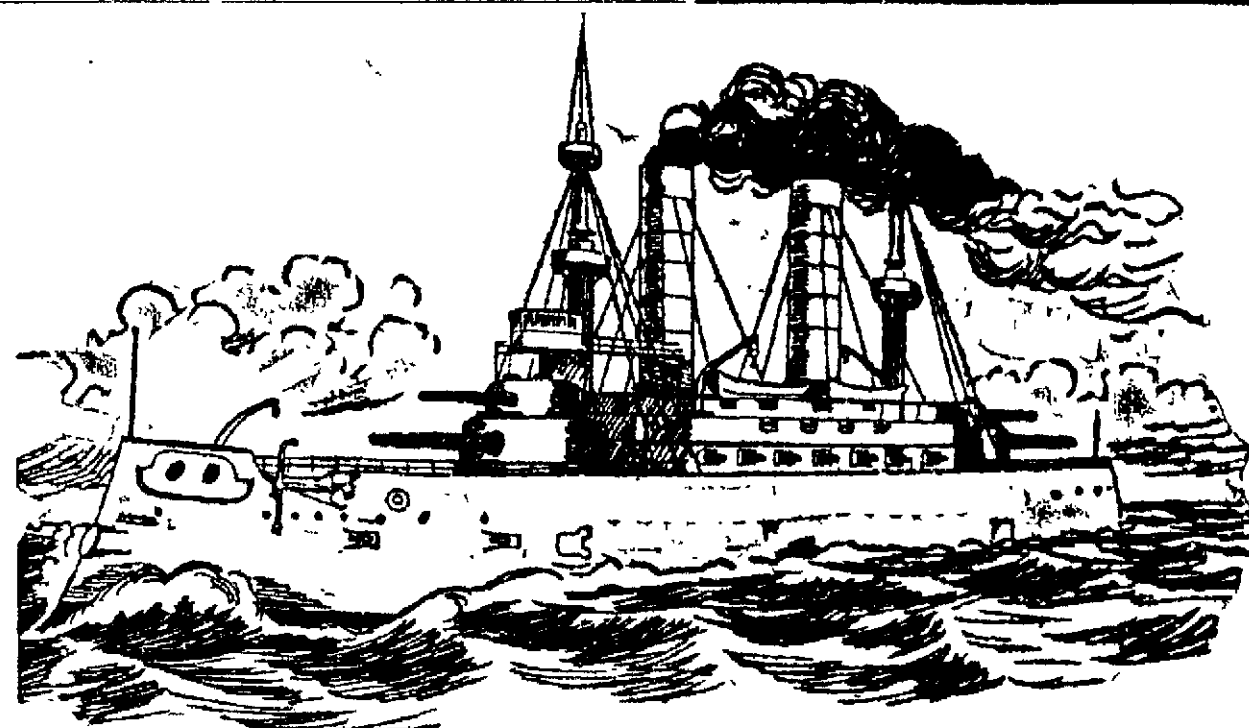
Jenkins was summoned, and set the broken bone.

MANCHESTER GIRL PASSED.

**Miss Annie B. Angell Successful In
Customs Examination.**

Miss Annie Belle Angell, the gifted young school teacher of this city, has received notification of having successfully passed the United States customs examination (civil service) in Boston. Her percentage was excellent.

The examinations were taken last July and there were over 600 candidates. Miss Angell was one of the few young women who passed, there being but six ladies besides herself.



U. S. S. BATTLESHIP ALABAMA.

distance speed contest in the open.

As a component part of the great fleet of warships now assembling for the winter naval maneuvers, under command of Admiral Dewey, the North Atlantic squadron was ordered, after assembling at Hampton Roads, to proceed to the naval rendezvous off Culebra light, the beacon that gleams from the pinnacle of a rocky little island off San Juan Point, P. R.

Here was a superb opportunity to test the actual relative speed of the ships of the fleet in competition and under thoroughly practical conditions.

Five of the ships lined up for the start at noon on Saturday—the Alabama, the Kearsarge, the Massachusetts, the Indiana and Machias. The last named is a gunboat only 190 feet long and of 1000 tons displacement. The other four are battleships.

The Massachusetts and the Indiana are sister vessels launched in 1893, and, with the Oregon, not entered in this contest, they mark the earlier type of first class battleships of the new navy.

The Kearsarge and the Alabama represented late types of sea fighters. Thirty-five miles behind the line of battleships as they passed the Virginia capes came the protected cruiser Cincinnati. By reason of her

She had made up her handicap, had passed all the others, and was now speeding in the wake of her sole competitor.

It seemed a hopeless task for the battleship to try to hold the cruiser, but she made a brave fight of it all day Monday and on Tuesday and Wednesday. She cheered her rival as the latter slowly forged ahead and then ahead of her almost within sight of the goal.

When Culebra light was picked up the Alabama was under forced draught and going at a terrific clip, but she could not close the gap. Barely two miles astern of the cruiser at midnight she dove to. The Kearsarge, Massachusetts, Indiana and Machias were not in sight at the finish.

COUGH CAUGHT FIRE.

An alarm from box 43 called the firemen to the house of Lewis E. Staples, No. 66 Islington street, on Friday evening. A cough in the parlor had caught fire and the flames had involved one or two other pieces of furniture. The burning articles were removed to the street and the danger was practically over when the apparatus arrived.

HERE OPINION.

The man who wears a small hat generally has a big opinion of himself.

The modern theatrical hit must have a blurb in every line.

There is always room at the top, and somebody there who wants to occupy it all.

The way to succeed nowadays is to have had success first.

The greatest man in the world is probably wondering what he can do tomorrow to keep up the bluff.

Real worth will crop out, but somebody else is likely to cut the crop.

RANDOM GOSSIP.

Some passengers on the trolley cars may have wondered why some of the motormen are so careful to draw the curtains on the door and windows at the front of the car, thus hiding them from the view of the passengers, before starting on an evening trip. They may attribute it to a feeling of bashfulness on the part of the motorman before the gaze of so many fair passengers or they may think he draws the curtains for greater warmth, but he has a different and more important reason.

Unless the curtains are drawn behind the motorman's back the glare of lights from the interior of the car falls on the glass of the window panes in front of him so that he can but indistinctly see the track in front of him. The trouble is all the worse when the windows are partially obscured by mist or frost and he is often compelled to open the window in front of him and face the cold winds in order to see the street ahead. When the curtains are drawn, the motorman's vestibule is darkened and he can see much better.

I heard a number of fellows going to the game today frankly admit that they knew nothing about the game of football, and say that they were going for the sole purpose of seeing the college men in their great game, to partake of the enthusiasm, to watch the crowds and to hear the songs and yells.

I see that the newspaper reporters of San Francisco have formed a union, which will ask for an eight-hour day and a fixed minimum wage. Only reporters of three years' experience are eligible for membership. Grand Rapids reporters have also organized.

A certain West end man, who is somewhat bald, came down to breakfast the other morning and told a vivid yarn about a mouse that camped over him several times during the night and always aimed at that bald spot. He solemnly affirmed that it had taken one nip out of his scalp and it required several battles at various periods of the night to keep the bloody-minded midget off his head! The family listened and then looked at each other!

"Now, here," he said, "I hadn't drank a drop—not a drop—and I'm going to buy a mouse trap and catch him so you will believe me!"

"Uncle," said a tot at the table, "is 'oo goin' to set de mouse krap on you bald head?"

And right there he quit the house.

Chimmie Fadden (Edward W. Townsend.) Mr. Dooley (Finley Peter Dunne), George Ade and Dinkelspiel (George V. Hobart), were seated at a table in the Lambs' Club one afternoon recently, says the New York Times, when in walked Henry Dixey, the comedian. He paused, threw up both hands, exclaiming:

"The Lord preserve the English language," and walked on, without a protest from the celebrated quartette, each of whom tried to look innocent.

Here's a mean trick a man played the other day. He has a partridge which was mounted several years ago and which the moths and flies have somewhat soiled. Last Sunday morning he carried it to the edge of the woods, and placed it on a branch of a fir tree, tying it securely to the limb. He then came and informed a young man who would like to become a member of the family that a fine partridge was quietly sitting down there in a tree, apparently waiting for some one to come and shoot him. The young man seized the rifle and started for the woods, after being informed where to find the bird and cautioned to shoot it through the head. The mean man then went to the barn and watched proceedings from a window. The young man got within twenty yards of the game, and commenced to shoot. After firing eleven times, he stood the rifle against the fence and sneaked away across the fields. A certain young lady now has a bad fit of the sulks.

When a human catapult, in leather helmets and dirt-smear'd canvas suit, springs suddenly and with terrific momentum at you through a hole in the line, you grit your teeth and give in to stop it. If you bring down your man you can jump back to your place behind the line, with the bleachers rattling, and feel that you have done

what was expected of you. But if you missed your tackle, and merely stopped the avalanche by rolling under it, you limp back to your position with just as many bruises and with the coaches yelling "rotten" at you. After two steaming, aching twenty-five minute halves of that sort of thing you go back in your "special car" to the gym and get a calldown from the trainer. That's football. It's pluck mostly. Without that no amount of mere brute muscle is worth anything at all.—Leslie's Monthly.

Walter E. Perkins couldn't have felt much like playing his part of Jerome on Friday evening. His father died in Biddeford Thursday and the comedian stayed in that city all of Friday, not arriving here until the 7.20 train in the evening. Mr. Perkins senior was one of Biddeford's most venerable and highly esteemed citizens.

The good, old-fashioned yellow eyed beans are scarce and high this fall. A Market street grocer said yesterday that he recently offered a farmer \$3.05 a bushel for twenty-eight bushels of yellow eyes, and the farmer spurned the offer. This is an unusually high price. This particular lot of beans, the grocer says, was of extra good quality, clean and smooth and nice, and yet the price he offered was far above the average. Pea beans are not so high; in fact, they never are.

Do you know that the skins of frogs are used in bookbinding? They are—not in general bookbinding, but in the fantastic, "precious" sort. Frogs' skin makes a very fine, soft leather, and in dyeing it will take the most delicate colors. Hence it is inlaid, in circles and stars for center pieces, into the calf or the crushed Levant of sumptuous book covers, and it makes a very striking and beautiful decoration. A noted English binder has achieved some of his best effects by the judicious employment of frogs' skin as a decorative agent.

Manchester is already planning for another big football game next season. The Dartmouth-Brown game will be played in Providence, but Dartmouth vs. the Indians is a likely substitute.

A Lebanon despatch tells of a game that may be tried here as follows: "Several housekeepers here and in this vicinity are just yearning to get hold of a slim young man with remarkable fluency of speech who recently, they allege, sold them bogus asbestos wicks at twenty-five cents each, and collected pay in advance for wicks to fit round burners. He promised to send the latter as soon as he reached Boston, but he doubtless forgot all about them, for none came—or ever will come. The pretended asbestos wicks were common wire wicks with wire gauze pressed around the end to be lighted. After using these wicks a short time the gauze burned off. The fellow told a pathetic story of his struggles to get an education. The reputable Boston firm which he professed to be connected with writes that he is an imposter and swindler. It is believed that there are others like him canvassing this state and Vermont."

"ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Services as usual Sunday, 10.30 a. m., 2.45 and 7.30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, C. H. Shurtleff. Seats free. A welcome for all.

A TROLLEY RIDE

Over the new line FROM

PORTSMOUTH TO

EXETER

Would not be complete without

MEALS AT

SQUAMSCOTT

H. G. WILLEY, HOUSE Proprietor

EXETER, N. H.

NEW PROPOSITION

Miners And Operators May Adjust Differences.

A Basis Of Settlement Has Already Been Suggested.

Believed That The Plan Originated With Wayne McVeigh.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 21.—The mine workers, through their representatives have agreed with the mine operators to attempt to adjust the differences existing between them outside the anthracite coal strike commission. The proposition was made on a compromise basis and negotiations, it is expected, will be entered upon at once with a reasonable hope of a settlement with the aid of the arbitrators.

The rough proposition, which is to form a basis for the negotiations, includes a ten per cent increase in wages, a nine hour day and trade agreements between the miners and the company by which they are employed. The only one of the four demands not touched upon is that of the weighing of coal by the legal ton.

While both sides expressed a willingness to settle their differences between themselves, it is not to be construed that the proposition carries with it the acceptance of the terms proposed. These terms are mentioned simply as forming a basis from which it is understood a settlement will be effected.

Few persons were aware that an attempt would be made at an outside settlement until it was practically so intimated by Judge Gray, chairman of the commission, who read a carefully prepared announcement today.

The move, one of the most important in the whole history of the coal strike, created a sensation when it became known.

It cannot be stated, officially, which party made the proposition first, but it is generally believed that it first came from the operators. Wayne McVeigh who carried on such a brilliant cross examination of President Mitchell, is given credit or bringing about the present situation.

In order to give all parties an opportunity to confer on the new state of affairs, the commission adjourned at 12:45 until tomorrow morning.

A NEW YORK ROBBERY.

Thieves Get Rich Booty Within Sight Of Police Station.

New York, Nov. 21.—The news of the robbery of dry goods valued at \$14,000 from the basement of a building on Grand street occupied by Steinhardt and Strasborger, was made public today by a member of the firm.

The store is about half a block from a police station.

GUN PLAY AT A PRIZE FIGHT.

Oklahoma Sports Use Weapons With Deadly Effect.

Guthrie, Oklahoma, Nov. 21.—Trouble arose at a prize fight in Oklahoma City tonight and within a few seconds twenty-five shots were fired. One man fell dead with five bullets in his head, another is fatally shot through the neck and two others were shot, though not fatally injured.

A SERIOUS FIRE.

Rockland Business House Suffers A \$25,000 Loss.

Rockland, Me., Nov. 21.—A fire which caused a loss of \$25,000 broke out tonight in the stove mill of the Rockland and Rockport Lumber company. This mill, together with cooper and beer shops, was destroyed.

MINE IS BURNING.

The Flames Have Taken Complete Possession Of It.

Trinidad, Col., Nov. 21.—The Englebright coal mine near Trinidad, which is owned by the Colorado Fuel and Coal company is on fire and the fire is beyond control. Two men have lost their lives.

STRIKE IN BUENOS AYRES.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 21.—A general

strike has broken out here. Riots have taken place in which many persons have been injured.

TERRORIZED BY HUGE SNAKE.

Python Twenty-four Feet Long Gets Loose From Cage on Board Ship.

A huge python broke out of its cage, took possession of the steamer Afridi, terrorized the crew for nearly two hours the night after leaving Singapore on the voyage which ended today with the tying up of the ship at pier 3, East river, New York. Capt. Golding of the Afridi is one of the most enthusiastic collectors of rare specimens of the animal kingdom whom Director Hornaday of the Bronx Zoo has on his staff. Three times a year the Afridi comes here from the China seas. She always brings a lot of new and rare additions to the Zoo collection.

When she left Singapore, on Oct. 3 last, Capt. Golding had stowed away in cases one of the finest collections he has yet secured. In the collection was a python twenty-four feet long. This huge snake was one of the largest that Capt. Golding had ever seen. It was notoriously vicious, and it took ten men to handle it at Singapore, and transfer it from the cage in which it was brought to the strong box built for its transportation.

The night after leaving Singapore was dark and still. Fortunately for the mate of the vessel there was no sea running, for when the big snake took charge of the bridge the crew, with one accord, sought secluded quarters and refused to come on deck unless the python was not only dead but had been subjected to a postmortem at the hands of the captain and the broadax which left his snakeship scattered around the deck in many minute sections.

About ten o'clock at night a terrible hubbub broke out among the animals on deck and Capt. Golding, realizing that something was wrong made an investigation. He found that the python had broken out of his cage and was calmly climbing the companionway ladder to the bridge. Just as the snake reared its ugly head from the top rung of the ladder on the starboard side, the officer on watch caught sight of it, and with a yell of fear dodged down the port ladder to the main deck.

The crew when they learned that the snake was loose, tumbled below and pulled the forecable hatch shut after them. The Chinese cook who was carrying a tray of boiled rice aft, for the breakfast of the animals, dropped his burden and rushing to the galley locked himself in.

Capt. Golding tried to get the big rope about the snake, but the python was alert, and no matter from what quarter the captain advanced he reared up ready to throw coils around the mariner if he came within reach.

"The mate was the only man who had nerve enough to stay on deck," said Capt. Golding today. "He would not take chances at close quarters but he got a big bulleye lantern and threw a bright light on the scene. I armed myself with a broadax, and after a half hour of skirmishing I got a crack at the snake."

HAD NO USE FOR WOMEN.

The Crown Prince of Siam has visited Chicago and gone upon his way but not a woman in that city can lay claim to having seen or talked to the little brown man. The future ruler of 16,000,000 people who worship royalty and the white elephant, the little round sultan of royalty, of potential multifarious matrimony, who has some scores of wives already chosen for him and who will choose some scores more himself after he has ascended the throne of his native land positively refused to meet any Chicago women.

Brilliantly the wily prince profited by the experience of Duke Boris. Just before departing he sent a note to the newspaper men, inviting them to a dinner at his hotel, in which he said: "There will be no drinking wine from a woman's slipper, and there will be no women present. Please do not suggest such a thing."

FORD'S BOOKS STILL SELLING.

The cash value of the royalties still coming in from the sale of the books of Paul Leicester Ford is estimated by the publishers of his will at \$15,775, divided as follows:

"Wanted, A Chaplain," \$12,000, "The Honorable Peter Stuyvesant," \$1,000, "Hugh Gault," \$200, "Wanted, A Marchmaker," \$150, "Story of an Unlucky Love," \$200, "The True George Washington," \$100, "Many Sided Franklin," \$100, "The Federalist," \$40, "Historical Club Printing," \$30, "Great K. and A. Robbery," \$20, and "Tattle Tales of Cupid," \$25.

FAVORS LICENSE

Vermont Legislature Declares Against Prohibition

The People Must Now Vote On The Question.

An Amendment Permitting Women To Vote Fails To Pass.

Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 21.—Both branches of the legislature today passed a local option, high license bill with referendum attached, after defeating several amendments.

The bill will be submitted to a vote of the people on the first Tuesday in January. Should a majority of them declare in favor of the bill, the law will go into effect on the first Tuesday in March and Vermont will leave the ranks of the prohibition states.

The amendment to allow women to vote on the referendum was defeated the ballot standing 138 for and 67 against.

HORRIFYING DISCOVERY.

Philadelphia Officers Uncarth A Revolting Conspiracy.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—As the result of a raid on disorderly houses, it is announced that evidence has been obtained which will warrant action by the United States authorities. It is charged that a syndicate having for its object traffic in young girls is operating on both sides of the Atlantic and that its agents are scattered broad and far to lure girls from their homes, especially in foreign countries, to lives of depravity in this and other cities.

The raid resulted in the arrest of 13 girls and a number of men, some of the latter suspected of being agents of the business. The suspected leader of the conspiracy here has thus far evaded arrest.

HERRERA SIGNS.

Colombian Rebel Leader Agrees To Terms Of Peace.

Panama, Nov. 21.—Consul General Judger landed from the Wisconsin at our clock this afternoon bringing news that a treaty of peace was signed this afternoon by the revolutionary general, Herrera, and the government commissioners.

Rear Admiral Casey will sail tomorrow.

READY FOR MANEUVERS.

Many Ships Have Already Arrived At Culebra.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 21.—The following United States warships are coaling here: Danforth, Machias, Jordan, Fortune, the dispatch boat Nina and seven torpedo boats.

Admirals Higginson and Coughlin with the following ships have arrived at Culebra: Keats, Alabama, Massachusetts, Cincinnati, Detroit, Montgomery, Vixen and Olympia.

EMMA GOLDMAN COUNSELING MURDER.

In Chicago last week a meeting was held at which the murder of President McKinley last year was referred to as a praiseworthy deed, and was applauded. Last Sunday evening, Emma Goldman, an associate of the murderer, made a speech, also in Chicago, in which she denounced the assassin as a cowardly scoundrel, and urged people as cowards as compared to the Russians who, she said, were brave enough occasionally to produce a man that would strike down an oppressor. The speech was made at Brand's hall in the presence of four policemen, to whom she referred as "uniformed animals," and was fully reported in the newspapers.

There was a fair crowd of anarchists in attendance, who applauded the woman for her observations.

After the murder of the president the Goldman woman and all the other anarchist orators and writers were terrified at any intimation that they had agreed to murder Emma Goldman declared she had never given any advice to the murderer to shed blood, although Czolgosz him off said he was inspired by his work by a piece which he heard from her. Now, more than a year later, she and other anarchists are making more incendiary speeches, and perhaps the

result will be the same.

Johann Mol, was sent to prison for a year because of the publication of an editorial which counseled the killing of rulers. Is there any distinction between scattering such firebrands in newspapers of limited circulation or in public speeches in great cities full of the material of which such men as Czolgosz are made?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

HISTORIC ANNIVERSARY AT ELIOT.

On Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., the Eliot Historical society observed the 250th anniversary of the submission of Maine to Massachusetts. The famous document was signed in Eliot, Nov. 16-20, 1652.

A good sized company of interested people assembled at the First church vestry. Dr. Willis, president of the Historical society, opened the meeting, and then read a manuscript which had been prepared by one of the members. It gave a brief outline of the earliest discoverers, traders and colonists, from Bartholomew Gosnold, of 1602, Martin Pring, 1603, onward to the submission in 1552. At the close of the reading, many interesting questions were asked, which were answered by the president.

The commissioners sent by the Massachusetts government in 1652, summoned the inhabitants of Kittery to assemble at Everett's Ordinary, to sign what they termed a submission. This ancient tavern was in that part of Kittery which is now Eliot. It was the most historic house in Maine; for it was used at times as state house, court house, town house, as well as a notable inn. It was located in Eliot on the estate now owned by Miss Pierpont Hammond. Many people have visited its site.

The ancient cellar lines are discernible and traces of the old road to the creek, which then passed it. Also near the river bank may yet be seen the foundation of the ferry house; for at this point was the notable old-time ferry, mentioned often in early records.

When Massachusetts claimed the territory of Maine, there was open rebellion in Kittery, and the commissioners were sharply repulsed. But after a week of effort, forty men and one woman put their names to the paper. The original document with its forty-one autographs is yet preserved at the state house in Boston.

The grant to Massachusetts extended "three miles north of the source of the Merrimack river," and this was construed to mean, not a straight line merely, but parallels of latitude; and thus all the lands to the east were grasped; and Piscataqua plantation became subject to the Puritan government from 1652 to 1820. And the review of that famous chapter of Maine history, on its 250th anniversary, gave a very profitable hour to the Eliot assembly.

MARCONI'S WORK ADVANCING.

Unless Mr. Marconi and the officers of the Italian cruiser Carlo Alberto are practicing an imposture on the world—and that is, unlikely—the Italian experimenter has succeeded in signaling through the air across the ocean. He is believed to have accomplished this wonder some time ago, in sending the signal which corresponds with the letter "S" from England to Newfoundland, and the present apparent success is not a beginning but merely a step forward. Communication is of course involved in the attainment of the slightest effect upon an instrument on one side of the ocean as the result of an impulse intentionally imparted on the other. This effect once obtained, the rest is a matter of development—a mechanical question simply.

Nevertheless it often takes a long time to work out the right answer to a mechanical question. Cyrus W. Field organized his Atlantic Cable company in 1851; the memorable words, "What hath God wrought!" passed beneath the Atlantic in August, 1858, but effective communication between the continents was not established until 1866. And all that is not so long ago but that the development of wireless communication may one day blend, in the world's looking back upon it, with the use of wires for men's messages.

The world will owe a new debt to the subtle Italian mind, and to Italy's confidence in its own genius, if this invention turns out to be all that it seems today. The chapter of Marconi's experiments to date is a most interesting one.—New York Mail and Express.

CUTTING DOWN APPLE TREES.

Two or three Eliot farmers have recently cut down several choice apple trees, giving as an explanation of their action the low price of apples and the high price of firewood.

Unless the weather gets a bit cooler than this, the high price of the keys that has been promised will have to come off a bit.

THE RAISE IN WAGES.

The Boston and Maine's Part in General Railroad Increase of Pay.

"We have added about \$750,000 to the wages of our employees during the last three years," said President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine railroad.

He was speaking in reference to the stories of a large advance to be made in the wages of railroad employees throughout the country.

"Since the industrial revival began," said President Tuttle, "we have readjusted and equalized wages as far as possible, with the result that ultimately the amount named has been added to the wages of the employees of the road, who number 20,000."

As it is well known to the railroad workmen that the Boston and Maine did not reduce wages during the industrial depression, the statement is of great importance.

There is naturally much talk over the action of the various roads who are to move wages up, but so far, as is pointed out by a man prominent in railroad circles, the Pennsylvania road is the only one which has made any announcement of a definite horizontal ten per cent raise.

"The others, so far as we learn," said this man, "merely intend to readjust wages, which is a very different thing from moving up ten per cent all around."

"It is easy to see how the Pennsylvania can make the raise. It is a great trunk line between the East and the prosperous West, and it is, as everyone is informed, congested with freight. It has steel, coal and grain to handle."

"Some time ago the railroad men in the West, centering in Chicago, began to say that they must have more money, and it appears that as the result of the conferences that have been held that their wages are to be readjusted."

"It is doubtful if the public as a whole realize what the talk of a ten per cent advance means. Where is it to come from? Certainly the New England roads, covering a section which devotes its attention to manufacturing, chiefly in the textile line, has not as yet seen such an increase in rates as to cover a ten per cent advance in wages and certainly it could not well come out of the present earnings."

JABBED HIM IN THE RIBS.

Former Secretary Gage Encounters Fellow Who Wanted all the 'Room on the Car.

Lyman J. Gage, former secretary of the treasury, met the man who wants all the room in a New York elevated railroad car the other day. Mr. Gage was on his way to business in a Sixth avenue train from Fifty-ninth street in the morning rush hour. He had to hold a strap.

The car filled. The elderly banker found himself pushed by a tall, very well dressed, somewhat pompous looking man. The newcomer had a way of clinging to the strap that turned his elbow out at right angles. The elbow hit Mr. Gage in the back of the head, knocking off his big felt hat.

Now, the secretary is known far and wide as the most easy going of men. He replaced the hat, looked once at his tall neighbor, and said nothing. In a moment the elbow played the same trick.

Mr. Gage was carrying a neatly rolled umbrella that had a steel rod for a backbone. He maneuvered this so that the prodded the other man sharply at about the fifth rib. Soon the hat went off again and the rib was punched again.

"Say, what do you mean by stabbing me in that way?" demanded the man with the elbow, fiercely.

"Then why do you keep knocking my hat off?" said Mr. Gage.

"You ought to go down town in a cab by yourself," sneered the elbow. "So I would," chuckled Mr. Gage. "If everybody who rides on the elevated were like you."

The passengers roared at the retorts of the grave and dignified elderly passenger, in whom few recognized Mr. Gage. The two enemies kept up a running fire of uncomplimentary conversation all the way to Rector street, where both got off. But the elbow was kept down, and the umbrella, services were not required.

A GUARANTEE CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturer of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Congregational Church—Rev. L. H. Thayer, pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school in the chapel at 12:00 m. Young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m. Vesper service at 7:30. All are welcome.

Baptist Church—Rev. George W. Gile, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. Gile, 7:30 p. m. Sunday school in the chapel at 12:00 m. Prayer meetings Tuesdays and Fridays at 7:45 p. m. All are invited.

Freewill Baptist Church—Rev. Charles H. Tucker, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Other services at the usual hours.

Christian Church—Rev. F. H. Gardner, pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school at 12:00 m. Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Evening service at 7:30. Y. P. S. C. E. meeting on Tuesday evening, and prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7:30. All are welcome.

Old St. John's Church—Episcopal—Church hill—Rev. Henry E. Hovey, rector. Sunday at 10:30 a. m., morning prayer, litany and sermon. Holy communion first Sunday in every month and the greater festivals, 12:00. Holy days, 10:30 a. m. Evensong Sundays at 7:30 p. m. Fridays, Ember days in chapel at 7:30 p. m. Parish Sunday school in chapel at 3:00 p. m. At the evensong service, both in church and chapel, the seats are free. At all the services strangers are cordially welcomed and provided for.

Christ Church—Episcopal—Madison street, head of Austin street—Rev. Charles L. V. Brine, rector. On Sundays, holy communion at 7:30 a. m. or holy communion at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 12:00 m. Evensong at 7:30 p. m. On week days, matins (daily) at 9:00 a. m., evensong (daily) at 5:00; on Friday, evensong at 7:30 p. m. Holy communion Thursday at 7:30 a. m. On holy days, holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Seats free and unappropriated. Good music. All welcome.

Methodist Episcopal Church—State street—Rev. Thomas Whiteside, pastor. Morning prayer at 10:00 o'clock. Preaching service at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 12:00 m. Junior league at 3:30 p. m. Epworth league and church service at 7:00 p. m. Social service Tuesday evening and class meeting Friday evening each at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Morning prayer and sermon at 10:30. Sunday school at 12:00 m. Administration of the holy sacrament the first of the month.

Church of Christ—Universalist—Pleasant street, cor. Junkins avenue. Rev. George E. Leighton, pastor. Sunday in the month at 11:45 a. m. Good music. Y. P. C. U. meetings every Sunday evening at 6:30, in the vestry. Strangers are especially welcome.

Unitarian Church—Rev. Alfred Gooding, pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school at 12:00 m. All are invited.

Advent Church—C. M. Seamans, pastor. Social service at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 12:00 m. Prayer m. Preaching at 2:45 and 7:30 p. m. service at 7:15 p. m. All are invited.

Church of the Immaculate Conception—Rev. Patrick J. Finnegan, pastor. Services at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m. Vespers at 7:30 p. m.

Y. M. C. A.—William Frederic Hoehn, general secretary. Association rooms open from 9:00 a. m., to 9:30 p. m. Men's meeting, Sundays, at 3:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Salvation Army—Meetings will be held all day in the hall on Market street. Hall drill at 7:30 a. m. Holy communion at 10:00 a. m. Free and easy at 3:00 p. m. Salvation meeting at 8:00 p. m.

Christian Science—Woman's Exchange building—Services Sunday at 10:30 a. m., followed by Sunday school, and Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. All are invited.

People's Church—Rev. R. L. Harris, pastor. Service from 11:00 to 12:00 a. m. Sundays. Sunday school at 3:00 p. m. Praise meeting at 7:30 p. m. Preaching at 8:00 p. m. Young people's meeting on Wednesday evenings at 8:00 o'clock. Cottage meetings on Friday evenings at 8:00 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend these services which are free to all.

First Methodist Church, Kittery—Rev. Elbridge Gerry, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. Sunday school at 12:00 m. Prayer meeting at 7:00 p. m.

Second Methodist Church, Kittery—Rev. E. C. Andrews, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 12:00 m. Epworth league meeting at 6:00 p. m. Evening service at 7:00. All are cordially invited.

Advent Christian Church, So. Eliot—Rev. George W. Brown, pastor. Sunday school at 10:00 a. m. Prayer meeting at 11:30 a. m. Preaching at 2:00 p. m. All are welcome.

Second Methodist Church, So. Eliot—Rev. Elbridge Gerry, pastor. Sunday school at 1:00 p. m. Preaching at 2:00 p. m. Prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARTFORD, MANAGER

Monday Evening, Nov. 24th.

Lincoln J. Carter's

Great Spectacular Production

THE HEART OF CHICAGO

Elegant Special Scenery. Wonderful Mechanical Devices. Mysterious Electrical Effects. A Vivid Picture of the Great Fire.

See the Marvellous Approaching Train!

A Powerful Company

Introducing a Splendid Line of High-Class Specialties.

Prices.....25c, 35c and 50c

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Friday morning, Nov. 21st.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 26.

"THE MOST IMPORTANT DRAMATIC EVENT OF THE SEASON."

WM. A. BRADY'S

Original Production of the Great New York, Philadelphia and Chicago Success.

UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES

BY LOTTIE PLAIR PARKER,

AUTHOR OF

WAY DOWN EAST.

As Played 3 Months in New York City, 2 in Chicago, 3 in Philadelphia.

Universally Praised "The Way Down East of the Sunny South."

"A Play That Will Live Forever."

Prices.....35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Monday morning, Nov. 24th.

Thursday, Nov. 27th.

MATINEE AND NIGHT!

HOLIDAY ATTRACTION.

The Real Rural Comedy,

Ye Down East Folks!

Headed By The Ever Popular Comedian,

MR. HARRY LAMARR,

In His Original Creation,

Mrs. Anastasia Puffy

Supported By A Well

Selected Cast.

Granite State

Fire Insurance Company

of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000.

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This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

WHY WOMAN SUFFRAGE MAKES SLOW GAINS

By CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, President National Suffrage Association



THE SUFFRAGE WOULD HAVE BEEN WON BY THE SAME PROCESSES WHICH HAVE GAINED EVERY OTHER PRIVILEGE HAD IT BEEN CUSTOM OR STATUTORY LAW WHICH FORBIDE WOMEN TO VOTE. A few women would have voted, a few men and women would have upheld them, and, little by little, year after year, the number of women voters would have increased until it became as general for women to vote as it is for men. Had this been possible, the women of the United States would be voting today in every state of the Union, and undoubtedly their appearance at the polls would now be as generally accepted as a matter of fact as the college education. But, alas, when this step of advancement was proposed women found themselves face to face with the stone wall of constitutional law.

WOMEN COULD NOT VOTE UNTIL A MAJORITY OF MEN SHOULD FIRST GIVE THEIR CONSENT. IT THEREFORE BECOMES NECESSARY TO CONVERT TO THIS REFORM A MAJORITY OF THE MEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

When we recall the vast amount of illiteracy, ignorance, selfishness and degradation which exists among certain classes of our people, the task imposed upon us is appalling.

THERE ARE 'WHOLE PRECINCTS OF VOTERS IN THIS COUNTRY WHOSE INTELLIGENCE UNITED TOGETHER DOES NOT EQUAL THAT OF ONE REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN WOMAN.

Yet to such classes as these we are asked to take our cause as the court of final resort. We are compelled to petition men who have never heard of the Declaration of Independence and who have never read the constitution for the sacred right of self government; we are forced to appeal for justice to men who do not know the meaning of the word; we are driven to argue our claim with men who have never had a thought in logical sequence. When we present our cause to men of higher standing and more liberal opinion, we find the interest of party and personal ambition for place is an obstacle which prevents the better man from asserting the advocacy of a question concerning which there is the slightest doubt as to its popularity.

The way before us is difficult at best, not because our cause is not based upon unquestioned justice, not because it is not destined to win in the end, but because of the nature of the processes through which it must be won. IN FACT, THE POSITION OF THIS QUESTION MIGHT BE WELL USED TO DEMONSTRATE THAT OBSERVATION OF ARISTOTLE THAT "A DEMOCRACY HAS MANY POINTS OF RESEMBLANCE WITH TYRANNY."

HOW RUSSELL SAGE WON SUCCESS

By Mrs. RUSSELL SAGE

MRS. SAGE'S lifelong rule to win success has been simple. Hundreds of people have asked him how he has managed to do so well. He always answers, "I'VE DONE THE BEST I CAN WITH THE LIGHT OF DAY."

THINK OF ALL THERE IS IN THAT. YOU MUST BE UP EARLY. GET ALL THE DAYLIGHT YOU CAN. WORK IN IT. SAVE IN IT. BE FAITHFUL IN LITTLE THINGS AS WELL AS GREAT, AND WHEN THE NIGHT COMES REST AND STRENGTHEN YOURSELF FOR THE NEXT DAY'S WORK.

There is the programme Mr. Sage has followed. Any young man may follow it and win fortune.

THE GRANDEST ACHIEVEMENT OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

By ANDREW CARNEGIE.....

THROUGH the efforts of the czar, ably seconded by Lord Panmure, there now exists for the first time among men a permanent tribunal of arbitration, which recently settled a dispute between the United States and Mexico.

NOT A DROP OF BLOOD WILL BE SHED THROUGH THIS DISPUTE. IT BRINGS A VICTORY WHICH WILL CAUSE NO TEARS.

In my opinion the grandest achievement of the twentieth century was the creation of this tribunal. SHAME TO THE NATION THAT REFUSES TO SUBMIT ITS DIFFERENCES TO THE ARBITRAMENT OF THIS HIGH COURT OF HUMANITY.

THE WOMAN PLAYWRIGHT AND HER MALE CHARACTERS

By Mrs. GENEVIEVE HAINES, Author of "Hearts Aflame"

THE criticism is brought against women playwrights that their knowledge of men and their experience of life are so limited that they cannot possibly portray either men or life in general naturally. But it is not so.

THE IMAGINATION OF WOMEN IS SO MUCH KEENER THAN THAT OF MEN THAT IT COMPENSATES FOR THE LACK OF EXPERIENCE.

If women dramatists do not know how to create men characters, THEY AT LEAST CAN MAKE A MAN WHO WILL PLEASE THE WOMEN IN AN AUDIENCE, AND WHAT MORE IS NECESSARY? Women make up the greater part of a theater's clientele. If they like a play or a part, the play is a success. As for the men, one can seldom please them with the male characters in a play.

Army Versus Navy

Soldiers Play Annapolis at Philadelphia Nov. 29.

By FREDERICK R. TOOMBS.

Uncle Sam's army and navy are laying plans for the complete annihilation of each other, to wipe each other off the map. No; this is not a story of a terrible complication at Washington or of a deadly feud between Secretary Root and Secretary Moody. The facts in the case are that the army and navy football teams clash on Franklin field, Philadelphia, Nov. 29 in their annual contest, and every officer in either branch of the service that can spare the time will journey to the Quaker City's splendid gridiron to "root" for the team of his choice. And the ladies will be there, too, in goodly numbers and gala dress, for the cadets from West Point and the Annapolis middies are long on popularity as well as ability.

Captain Boyers of West Point is confident of repeating the victory of last year over the navy. The ex-captain and quarterback of Harvard, Charlie Daly, the best man in his position in the country, has been reserved especially for the coming match, and there is every reason to believe that he will duplicate his brilliant work of a year ago, when he secured for West Point the victory over their old time rivals. "Daly's work it was that called forth unstinted applause from President Roosevelt, who was on the side lines.

The middies have an able team this year, but I doubt if they will score on West Point. The soldiers are even stronger now than when they played Yale to a standstill (6-6) early in the season.

Probably the best individual all around work on the gridiron this season has been done by John A. De Witt of Princeton university. De Witt at tackle has proved an anchor to the whole tiger line, and his phenomenal goal kicking ability places him easily in the lead among men in his position. He is sure of a place on the official All America's team of 1902. De Witt is also a splendid ground grinder, and a large part of the distance covered on center plays during the year by the



DE WITT KICKING A GOAL FROM THE FIELD. Jersey men was the result of the champion hammer thrower's line hitting power.

De Witt's performances in the Cornell and Yale games will never be forgotten by Princeton admirers, and, although he is somewhat inclined to "show off" on some occasions, he is nevertheless deservedly popular and merits the praise of all followers of the orange and black.

Twenty years from now, when present Michigan undergraduates are honored alumni, they will shake their heads and say to the football candidates of those days: "Yes, youngsters, but you should have seen that great game of 1902, when the best team that ever wore the maize and blue beat Wisconsin on Marshall field by a score of 6 to 0. They don't have teams like those now."

Michigan showed the most powerful and concerted attack ever seen in western football. Few of the immense crowd which saw Michigan sweep aside the Wisconsin forwards in the first ten minutes of play for a steady march to a touchdown nearly eighty yards away knew that they were witnessing the acme of modern attack. But the football critics and galaxy of western coaches, drawn from far and wide to see the battle of gridiron giants, marveled at the perfection of unified effort which Yost had taught and his pupils so ably carried out.

It was better offense than the Michigan team of 1901, which registered 550 points without being scored on, showed in its best games of last year.

In addition to winning the one great game upon which the football minds at Ann Arbor have been set, Michigan's team left the field the conceded champions of 1902. "Michigan is the best team in the west," as the refrain of one of its student songs suggests.

Bait For Patsy.

The American league is negotiating with Manager Patsy Donovan. He can name his own salary and manage any team he selects except the Boston and Athletic teams. Donovan has the offer under consideration.

New Memphis Nine.

The Southern league has decided to place a new club in Memphis, with the veteran Bill Joyce of St. Louis as manager.

Sporting Topics

Willie Slater's Handball Playing—Cornell and Henley Regatta.

The handball season is now at its height and players of the game will be interested in learning something about a lad in Brooklyn, Willie Slater, who who is picked by experts to be a coming champion in the professional world. He is now amateur champion of Brooklyn.

Willie Slater is only sixteen years old, but at handball he hasn't a peer in America among the amateurs. He lives in Degraw street, Brooklyn, with his parents and inherited his



WILLIE SLATER, AMATEUR HANDBALL CHAMPION.

taste and aptitude for the game from his father. The latter is an expert player himself and has been for years a patron of Phil Caser's famous handball court on Degraw street, not far from his home.

Willie used to go to Casey's with his father and watch him tackle the veterans until by and by he took a hand in the game himself. Attracted by the lad's ability and unusual aptitude, Casey taught him all the tricks of the game until the pupil excelled his master, and Casey is now ready to match him against any player of his age in America for any amount.

Young Slater stands 5 feet 8 inches, but is shapely, almost delicately built, weighing only 115 pounds. He is a modest, unassuming young fellow who attends steadily to his work during the day and passes most of his leisure in the court. He has introduced methods of his own in the game which combine strength with delicacy and make his playing peculiarly spectacular.

Unless something occurs which will change the minds of the members of the Athletic council, Cornell university will next summer send a crew to participate in the Henley regatta on the Thames river. At a meeting of the council recently held at Ithaca, N. Y., the project of sending a crew abroad was presented and received a favorable vote.

Since the sweeping victory of the Cornell crews on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., last June the sentiment among all Cornell admirers has been strongly in favor of sending a crew to Henley. So much pressure was brought to bear that the Athletic council took a vote to get the sentiment of the members. The exact wording of the resolution on which the vote was taken is refused for publication.

Considerable opposition to the plan was shown by several of the faculty members, but the undergraduate sentiment was strongly in favor and finally prevailed.

Details are yet to be arranged. It is likely, however, that J. P. Frenzel, Jr., whose election as captain of the crew for 1903 was ratified, will be captain also of the Henley crew.



Many horsemen will remember the stallion Alvin, that looked more like a heavy harness horse, yet trotted to a record of 2:11 and was exported to Russia. A son of his recently won the big Futurity stake for trotters in Russia, the value of which was \$12,000 and the time made 2:25 3/4, which ties the Russian record for five-year olds. Another son of Alvin by the name of Armand was second in this stake.

Gambetta Wilkes, 2:19 3/4, has over 100 standard performers to his credit, but Alice Carr, 2:09 3/4, is his first and only 2:10 trotter.

The Windsor race track in Canada is now out of the northern racing circuit. The lessees, Sam Wagner, H. C. Chambers and J. Walker, found it impossible to make a pecuniary success of a meeting there under the prevailing conditions, and decided to give up their holdings.

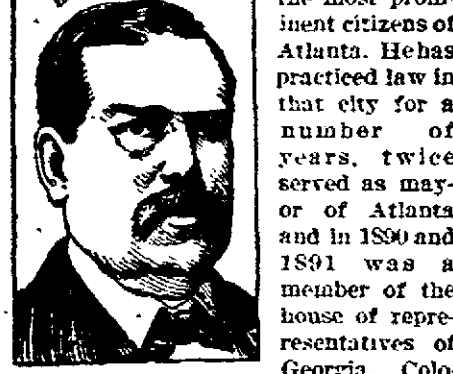
The first call of Hinchland park on dates was one thing which tended to the failure of the track at the little Canadian city.

The lessees of the track have their eyes on another track, and it is very likely that Grosbe Point, Mich., will be the future headquarters of the Windsor Jockey club.

ODD FELLOWS.

New Grand Sire of the Order—Triple Link Notes.

Colonel John B. Goodwin, who was recently elected grand sire of the order, is one of the most prominent citizens of Atlanta. He has practiced law in that city for a number of years, twice served as mayor of Atlanta and in 1890 and 1891 was a member of the house of representatives of Georgia. Colonel Goodwin



COLONEL J. B. GOODWIN.

was initiated into Odd Fellowship in 1873, entered the grand lodge in 1875 and four years later was elected grand master of the state. In 1880 he was elected grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge and has been re-elected ever since until elected grand sire this year.

Wooster lodge of Wooster, O., recently initiated six brothers of one family and conferred the several degrees on the entire six at each working period.

The next session of the sovereign grand lodge will be held at Baltimore, where the order was instituted in 1819 and where it has its headquarters.

Grand lodges are to be recommended to permit their subordinates to subscribe toward the fraternal building at the St. Louis exhibition of 1904.

Joseph Kidder, known as the "Grand Old Man of New Hampshire Odd Fellowship," from having been prominent as the head of the order in New Hampshire for nearly half a century, died recently.

Unity and harmony are necessary for successful lodge work.

Hereafter the official receipts will appear in different colored inks. Red for the subordinate, purple for the camp and green for the Rebekahs will be used.

A little ice cream or seasonal refreshments are sometimes powerful magnets in bringing forth an attendance of members.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Soliciting Strangers to Join the Order—Pythian Notes.

The matter of soliciting strangers to join the order is one that has two sides, says the Knights of the Sword and Helmet. It will be remembered that old Dionysius applied for membership into the fraternal society of Daphn and Pythias of his own volition after witnessing that splendid test of true friendship which for ages has been the admiration of the world. The lesson here taught in the matter of applications is that our own actions toward each other should be the magnet to draw attention to the order.

The insurance branch is now conducted upon business principles, its membership is increasing rapidly and all indications point to a large increase in business during the coming year.

Since the organization of the endowment fund 9,001 death claims, aggregating \$17,686,462, have been paid.

The per capita tax for support of the supreme lodge has been reduced from 16 to 12 cents, or 3 cents for each semi-annual term.

The net asset of the grand lodge of Indiana is \$22,910.05.

MODERN WOODMEN.

Membership of the Order in Various Jurisdictions.

The ten largest camps in Missouri represent a membership of over 7,000. Kansas City camp is the largest in the state, with about 2,000 members.

Indiana camps are making good gains in membership this fall. The largest, Indianapolis, has 700 members.

The membership of the ten largest camps in Pennsylvania on Aug. 1 was 2,350. At that time Harrisburg, the largest camp in the Keystone State, had 619 members.

Ohio camps have been doing good work recently. Zanesville is the largest, with over 700 members, but Newark and Columbus camps are not far behind the leader.

The order is well established in Montana and there are many Modern Woodmen in the Bonanza State. Butte camp has a membership of about 600. El Reno camp, the largest in Oklahoma, has about 400 members, and new ones are being admitted at nearly every meeting.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.

There are 6,000 members of the order in Illinois.

Recent reports show the order is gaining in membership rapidly. Many new members were admitted in October.

At the tenth biennial convention of Illinois Knights and Ladies of Honor K. Langner of Chicago was elected grand protector.



There are over 25,000 members of the Foresters of America in Greater New York and about 50,000 in the Empire State.

The Kansas supreme court recently decided that fraternal societies are privileged to discipline their members without interference from the courts.

The National Order of Buffaloes, which was organized three months ago, is gaining many members and gives promise of a prosperous career.

Portsmouth Electric Railway.

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Boar's Head at 7.05 a. m., 8.05 and hourly until 7.05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 7.50 a. m., 8.50 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. For Little Boar's Head only at 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. 1.05, 5.05, 7.05, 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton. Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8.05 a. m., 9.05 and hourly until 8.05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 6.10 a. m., 7.30 a. m. and 10.40 p. m. Leave Little Boar's Head 9.10 p. m. and 10.10 p. m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 6.35 a. m., 7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at 10.35 and 11.05.

Christian Shore Loop.

Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 6.35 a. m., 7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at 10.35 and 11.05.

*Omitted Sundays.

**Omitted holidays.

||Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent. WINSLOW T. PERKINS, Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Nov. 5, 1902.

To Portsmouth—From York Beach, 5.45, 6.45, 8.15, 9.45, 11.15, 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.45, 8.15, 9.45.

To York Beach—From Portsmouth first car through to York Beach leaves at 7.00, 8.30, 10.00, 11.30, 1.00, 2.30, 4.00, 5.30, 7.00, 8.30, 10.00.

Mail and express car, week days—Leaves York Beach for Portsmouth at 7.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Leave Portsmouth for York at 10.55 a. m. and 3.55 p. m.

*Cancelled Sunday.

Notice—The ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes before the even hour and half hour.

For special and extra cars address W. G. MELOON, Gen. Man.

Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co.

Leaves Greenacre, Eliot—6.10, 6.45, 7.15, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a. m., 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10, 12.10 p. m.

*Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—3.30, 4.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 p. m.

Sunday—First trip from Greenacre 6.10 a. m.

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.

**Leaves Staples' Store, Eliot.

***To Kittery and Kittery Point only.

Runs to Staples' store only. Pares—Portsmouth to South Eliot school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Eliot school house No. 7 to Greenacre 5 cents. Tickets for sale at T. F. Staples & Co.'s, Eliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

TIME TABLE.

Portsmouth & Exeter Electric Railway.

Cars Leave Portsmouth for Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at 6.35 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 9.35 p. m. After that time one car will leave Portsmouth at 10.30, running to Greenland Village and Stratham only.

Cars Leave Exeter for Stratham, Greenland Village and Portsmouth at 5.15 a. m. and every hour until 9.45 p. m. After that a car will leave Exeter at 10.45 and run to Greenland Village only.

Theatre Cars.

(Note) The last car from Portsmouth to Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter waits at Portsmouth until the conclusion of performances at the opera house.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry.

TIME TABLE.

April 1 Until September 30.

Leave Navy Yard—7.55, 8.30, 8.40, 9.15, 10.00, 10.30, 11.45 a. m., 1.35, 2.00, 3.00, 4.05, 5.00, 6.50, 7.45 p. m. Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m.; 12.15, 12.35 p. m. Holidays, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.

Leave Portsmouth—8.10, 8.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 12.15, 1.45, 2.15, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.00, 10.00 p. m. Sundays 10.07 a. m.; 12.05, 12.25, 12.45 p. m. Holidays, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00 p. m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

GEORGE F. F. WILDE.

Captain, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard. Approved: J. J. READ, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commandant.

BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement (In effect October 12, 1902.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.47, 7.20, 8.16, 10.53 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.28 p. m. Sunday, 3.47, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Portland—9.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.45, 5.22, 8.45, 9.15 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 9.15 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.45 p. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.45 p. m.

For Somersworth—1.50, 2.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester—9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—1.50, 9.45 a. m., 12.15, 2.40, 5.22, 8.47 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.48 a. m., 8.47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Greenland—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7.30, 1.00, 10.10 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 4.45, 7.00, 7.40 p. m. Sunday, 4.30, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 7.40 p. m.

Leave Portland—1.50, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 6.00 p. m. Sunday, 1.50 a. m., 12.45, 5.00 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7.25, a. m., 4.15 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7.19, 9.47, a. m., 8.50, 6.25 p. m. Sunday, 7.00 a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6.35, 7.32, 10.00 a. m., 4.05, 6.39 p. m.

Leave Dover—6.50, 10.24 a. m., 1.40, 4.30, 6.30, 9.20 p. m. Sunday, 7.30 a. m., 9.20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—9.22, 11.50 a. m., 2.13, 4.59, 6.16 p. m. Sunday, 6.25, 10.36 a. m., 7.59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9.28, 11.55 a. m., 2.19, 5.05, 6.21 p. m. Sunday 6.30, 10.12 a. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave Greenland—9.35 a. m., 12.01, 2.24, 6.11, 6.27 p. m. Sunday, 6.35, 10.18 a. m., 8.10 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8.30, a. m., 12.40, 5.25 p. m.

Greenland Village—8.39 a. m., 12.49, 5.33 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.07 a. m., 1.02, 5.58 p. m.

Epping—9.22 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m.

Raymond—9.32 a. m., 1.27, 6.25 p. m.

Returning leave.

Concord—7.45, 10.25, a. m.,

THE HERALD.

Formerly The Evening Post.
ESTABLISHED SEP. 23, 1884.

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SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1902.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The report of General Superintendent Kimball of the life-saving service, for the year ended June 30, 1902, shows that the number of disasters to vessels within the scope of the operations of the service was greater than in any previous year since the service was established, excepting the years 1898 and 1901, but the loss of life from documented vessels—those of five tons register or more—was but nineteen, while six others were lost from smaller craft, making a total of twenty-five, a number far below the average.

All but five of those lost from documented vessels, and more than half of the whole number lost from craft of all descriptions, perished in two disasters—five on the coast of Cape Cod under deplorable circumstances, which involved also the lives of seven members of the Monomoy life-saving crew, and nine outside the entrance to Duluth harbor, Minnesota, and one and one-half miles from the life-saving station, where two large steamers collided, one of which sank within three minutes, before even the other vessel could render any aid.

Superintendent Kimball refers to the Monomoy disaster, in which Capt. Eldredge and six surfmen of the Monomoy station were drowned, with five men they had just taken from the coal barge Wadena, ashore on Shoefield shoal, as "the most distressing calamity of the year." He relates the particulars of the disaster, and speaks of the raising by subscription of over \$45,000 for the relief of the families of the deceased life-savers and the introduction in congress of a pension act to provide for similar cases in the future, which he expresses an earnest hope may become a law.

In this hope every person who has the slightest knowledge of the hard ships and perils of the life-saving service will heartily join. The family of the life saver who dies in the performance of his duty, or whose death is directly due to incidents of such service, should not be left dependent on private charity to keep them from possible want. They should be put on the same footing as the families of soldiers and seamen who are killed in the service. This would be merely an act of justice, would not add appreciably to the pension list, and would be approved by the people of the entire country.

Further than this, the service of the life savers should be made continuous throughout the year, instead of all but the station captains being discharged at the end of ten months' service, to be re-employed, possibly, after a lay-off of two months. The saving effected by the summer closing of the stations amounts to but little, while the breaking up and dispersing of an experienced crew is a matter of moment. Men once accepted as surfmen should be permanently employed during good behavior and efficiency and have a reasonable leave of absence, with pay, during the summer, or they should be enlisted for a term of years, say three or five, with the privilege of re-enlisting at the end of that term, if found physically qualified.

The life-saving service of the United States is the admiration of all

maritime experts, of all nations, who become acquainted with it; it is admitted to be by far the best and most effective of any in the world; and certainly a moderate recognition of the merit of the men who have made its record so glorious would not tend to decrease its efficiency in the future.

AMBASSADORS IN EVERY SENSE.

Less than a score of years ago, when James G. Blaine was making a tour of Great Britain, he declined to meet Lord Salisbury, partially because the two men had tilted against each other, partly because he thought the meeting might be misunderstood. How far the popular feeling at home has got beyond the point of view to which his action conformed is illustrated by the current demonstrations of personal as well as official regret and appreciation which the departure of diplomats accredited to this country has evoked, and by such demonstrations on the other side as the farewell dinner last week to Ambassador White by the leading figures in German official and private life.

The other day the friends of Minister Wu gave him a farewell banquet which in its sympathetic and cordial tone may be called representative of the sentiments entertained by millions of Americans who know the Chinese minister only by reputation. Equally representative was the dinner given Saturday night to M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, whose transfer to Madrid withdraws him from the diplomatic circle at Washington a statesman whose official tact and attractive and impressive personal quality have been demonstrated in trying situations. It was not long ago when the unusual honors paid to the memory of Lord Pauncefote by the American government attested the popular appreciation alike of the man and his services.

What these civilities—and more than civilities—declare that the time is past, happily past, when Americans knew almost nothing of the affairs and attitude of their neighbors, and had little desire to know anything; when the international friendships of distinguished men were looked upon with suspicion, and when ambassadors could come and go without raising a ripple in public attention unless, like Gent, or Sackville West, or Dupuy de Lôme, they did something untoward. The personal side of diplomatic relations is extending, and the inevitable effect is to broaden the horizon of our domestic politics, and qualify the asperities of political and commercial rivalry between the nations with the amenities of personal understanding and friendship. Some unpleasant episodes of American history would have been spared if the atmosphere of today had been the atmosphere of yesterday and the day before.

A farther advance in public feeling was achieved or at least commemorated when Prince Henry became the guest of the people of this country. That his mission marked the beginning rather than the end of a period was felt at the time. The Prince of Siam is in this country now. It is expected that England's crown prince may come before long. The suggestion that President Loubet shall visit the St. Louis exposition, coming in a warship to New Orleans and ascending the Mississippi, happily recognizes the relation of France to the greatest incident in the development of the American commonwealth, and gives the hoped-for appearance of the French magistrate a setting picturesquely reminiscent of his countrymen's action. We trust the invitation will be given and accepted.—New York Mail and Express.

BOTTOM OF CARIBBEAN SEA.

Said By Professor Heilprin To Have Dropped Out.

Following close on the appalling destruction of St. Pierre by Pelee, and the havoc by La Soufriere, the outbreak of the volcano Santa Maria in Guatemala is a matter of the greatest possible interest to scientists. Dr. Edward O. Hovey of the American Museum of Natural History, who

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Hundreds of children and adults have worms but are not treated for other diseases. The symptoms are—indigestion, with a variable appetite; flatulence; offensive breath; hard and full belly with occasional gripings and pains about the navel; eyes heavy and dull; itching of the nose; short, dry cough; grinding of the teeth; starting during sleep; slow fever; and often in children, convulsions.

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Dr. J. F. TRUE & Co., Auburn, Me. Special attention to the treatment of worms.

was one of the first on the scene of Martinique's disaster, said that while there was undoubtedly some connection between the volcanic outbreak in the West Indies and the volcanic outbreak in Central America, it was not clear just what it was. In response to an inquiry whether as a result of their investigations into the tragedy of St. Pierre scientists had evolved any new theories about volcanic action, he replied succinctly, "Bunches of them!" But he admitted also that the theories were merely theories, and that while there were as many of them as there were men in a position to theorize none of them could be yet regarded sufficiently substantial for general scientific acceptance.

Prof. Heilprin, who made perhaps the most exhaustive investigations of the outbreak of Pelee and Soufriere, and was an eye-witness to several subsequent eruptions—in fact, it was at one time feared that he had lost his life in one of them—regards the activity of Santa Maria as confirmation of the theory to which his investigations have led him. He believes that the unwanted volcanic upheavals in tropical North America are all surface manifestations of extensive "changes that are taking place in the ocean bed, changes that will involve a considerable subsidence of the Caribbean sea.

According to Prof. Heilprin, the Lesser Antilles are the outcroppings of a subterranean northeasterly extension of the Andean mountain range and the islands are merely the tops of particularly lofty peaks. To his mind the Andes when they reach Colombia are divided, one branch being shortly submerged and only here and there pushing a peak above the sea level; the other, the main branch, extending up the entire Pacific coast lines of Central and North America and eventually making its way over to Asia by way of the Aleutian Islands.

This theory of the subsidence of the Caribbean involves the theory of settling of the ocean bed in that part of the world, and its cracking as it settles. Through these great cracks it is believed that the sea has leaked in upon the superheated interior of the earth and vast quantities of steam have been generated, which have forced a way out at various points in what geologists call the "line of weakness"—that is, the line of least resistance.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF AN ESTATE.

Judge Hoyt, of the probate court, relates an incident that happened a few years ago which illustrates the expeditious manner in which the estates of deceased persons are sometimes settled.

On one occasion Judge Roy Bean of Texas held a coroner's inquest on a Mexican, who had been found dead near the Pecos river. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death. The crowd was dispersing when the judge called them back. "There is another matter to attend to," he said; "On this man's body was found \$50 and a six-shooter. It is contrary to law to carry concealed weapons, therefore, I confiscate the revolver and fine the deceased \$1. The costs of prosecution are just \$13. This settles his estate and leaves no balance for the heirs to wrangle over."

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

Too many children eat up the broth. A widow is a bottle of champagne reckoned.

When a bachelor makes a little slip he doesn't have to get married to cover it up.

Generally the actress who sets out to elevate the stage succeeds in blowing the bank account of her backers sky high.

Women are too romantic ever to figure out after they are married how many pairs of shoes for the baby all the theatre tickets and suppers during her engagement would have paid for.

PROBATE COURT.

Probate court will be held in Executive next Tuesday.

THE CIGARETTE HABIT.

Efforts Of Edinburgh Authorities To Combat The Evil.

The fight against the cigarette for boys, which has been taken up by local authorities of Edinburgh, has been growing in force during the last few years. There is little doubt that one of these days something will have to be done at Westminster, such as is now being done by educational authorities and employers of labor in smaller ways all over England. The Plymouth school board has largely circularized the parents of the children under its care, calling their attention to the growth of cigarette smoking among boys; and at Leeds the school board has sought the assistance of eminent medical authorities in its efforts to put down the pernicious habit. The school management committee of the Liverpool school board has declared in a special report on the subject that "cigarette smoking affects the system generally, and arrests the physical development," and the chairman of the Glasgow school board asserts that the boy who smokes is "not mentally or physically able to study."

From schoolmasters and school boards everywhere comes the same testimony. In nine cases out of ten, says the head master of Portsmouth Grammar school, the unsatisfactory boy is a smoker. Mentally and morally, according to their teachers, boys suffer from the cigarette habit. The boy who smokes at school is not only a worse student in consequence, but too often becomes a sneak. "Juvenile smoking," said the chairman of this school board of West Ham, "leads to my opinion, both mental and moral," leading and deterioration generally; in more and more the habit is telling in the workshop, if we are to believe the testimony of those who should know best. A newspaper advertisement the other day for a "sharp, obliging, intelligent lad" warned all boy smokers that they need not apply, and such advertisements are by no means rare. There is sound economics in them. Sir James Reckitt declared the other day that he would certainly not choose a smoking boy to do any work for him if he could get a non-smoker, and Sir Thomas Lipton has set himself strongly against the practice as an employer.

The experience of Sir Christopher Furness has been that juvenile smoking "not only causes deterioration of physique, but tends to develop lounging habits, with the result that the juvenile smoker's work is less conscientiously done, and he is lacking in sprightliness and alertness." The doctor, it goes without saying, is the strongest enemy of juvenile smoking. Probably the action of the local authorities in Edinburgh owes something to the influence of Sir Henry Littlejohn, the city's medical officer, who is one of the oldest public officials in Scotland. Sir Henry issued not long ago a statement of the evils of juvenile smoking which startled a good many people. It is not quite clear what, if anything, can be done to check the growth of a habit which is seriously affecting the rising generation. There are parliaments which have thought it well to prohibit the sale of cigarettes to boys and to punish boy smokers with a heavy hand; but such a course seems out of the question at present in England. Years ago the minister of public instruction in France issued a circular to all directors of colleges and schools forbidding smoking because it checked the development of mind and body. The remedy may not be perfect, but it is better, at any rate, than inaction, and it does not seem too soon for members of parliament to begin to think about the peril of the cigarette.—St. Louis Gazette.

THE CRUSH OF BUSINESS.

The prosperity of this country is no myth and the south is getting a part of it. Whether it is getting all that it should have, or would like to have, is another story. Nevertheless, she is doing more business than she has facilities to handle with the dispatch and satisfaction demanded by those who are feverish with the lust of enterprise that has taken hold upon our people.

All of the southern railroads complain of a shortage of cars and cannot beg, borrow or steal from other roads enough to meet the demand of their patrons. There appears to be nowhere in the union any surplusage of cars and engines. The railroad companies are fighting for rolling stock and every factory in the country that manufactures it is months and months behind the orders on file.

The manufacturing industries of the east are surcharged with orders for goods they cannot ship on time for the urgent needs of the people. The west has enormous crops of all the products of the forests, farms and mines, and is beseeching the great trunk lines that run to the eastern markets to carry the iron, grain and forage that this country and Europe are begging for. The south needs cars

both ways—for the transportation of cotton eastward, and the bringing back of the winter stocks of every nature which the people are anxious to buy, and for the supplying of coal to the hundreds and thousands of new and old industrial plants that are making these southern states strong rivals of the other manufacturing districts of the union.

It does not lie in our mouth of course, to suggest how this congestion of business at all radial points may be relieved; that is a problem that is giving sleepless nights to the experts in charge of the transportation interests of the country. We only express what should be the general spirit of congratulation that the business of the country is showing this magnificent development and especially that the south is getting that proportional share which is indicative of the growing ability of her people to pay their debts, improve their homes and exercise a larger liberality toward all of those public enterprises which will make for the attractiveness, solid prosperity and glory of the new-old south.—Atlanta Constitution.

SOME MAN WROTE THIS.

There is an Indian god who ought to be an object lesson to every woman. He is a remarkable god in bronze, the most remarkable thing about him being his five hands, which he manages just beautifully. One of these is placed over his mouth, one over each eye, and one over each ear. He sees nothing, hears nothing, says nothing. This attitude is delightful in a god; in a woman it is simply superb. It women only had five hands apiece and would use them properly, there would be fewer haggard cheeks and hollow eyes, fewer broken engagements and almost no divorces. Any woman can see through her husband, but only the wise and clever can pretend not to see through him. Faith in a husband must be like faith in religion, absolute or not at all. The woman who believes in her husband unquestionably is as much happier than the woman who sees through her spouse, listens for his latchkey, and gives him her opinion regarding his little shortcomings, as is the person who has unfinishing faith in God and church than the agnostic who has no idea whether or not he will ever reach heaven, and sees nothing on earth to live for.

If all women had five hands and would use them, they would never see their friends' husbands when and where they shouldn't; they would never hear gossip; nor lie awake all night long to listen for a latchkey, and they would never bore their better halves by repeating their little peccadilloes to them or sobbing out their jealousy on a tear-spotted morning wrapper.

It may be some sort of faction to be too sharp to be fooled by a man; but it is not half as good a satisfaction as a comfortable night's sleep, a good appetite, plump cheeks and a figure that under no circumstances could be used for a hatrack.

MANCHESTER HEARS FROM PORTSMOUTH.

It is expected that Portsmouth will send a delegation of over 200 to the game tomorrow. One hundred and twenty-five reserved seat tickets were sent down to that city a week ago and these were disposed of several days ago. Many who have been unable to secure seats will come, however, and try their luck with the speculators and at the gate.

The delegation will come by special train accompanied by the Naval band. The James W. Hill company of this city has sent 200 Portsmouth and Brown flags to the Portsmouth Athletic club and from all accounts there will be something doing. The special has been advertised at the small stations along the Portsmouth branch and will make stops to take on contingents from these small towns. The train will leave Portsmouth about noon.—Manchester Mirror, Friday.

MANY MEN

Think it makes them appear independent to scoff at the churchgoer. Delight to retail in public places adventures which have an unsavory flavor.

Fancy themselves possessed of genius because of flattery prompted by affection.

Show a spirit of economy in a way to do them an injury in business.

Take advantage of opportunities which they would seriously condemn in others.

Assume a consequence which any one can see does not belong to them.

Speak to men of affairs with a flippancy which inspires contempt.

Profess too much in a way of influence when talking to women.

Fail to appreciate the force of being snappish to a woman who asks for information.

Like to make others believe they know the fine points of art.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

APPLES AS LIFE SAVERS.

That ancient joke of the small boy who replied to another who asked for the core of the apple he was eating, "There ain't goin' to be no core," has just had a practical, almost a tragic, illustration in the case of a survivor of the British steamer Elingamite, wrecked of the coast of New Zealand. When the raft carrying them pushed off from the vessel on Sunday it carried 16 persons, and the food supply consisted of two apples. One of these was eaten on Tuesday and the second on Wednesday, each being divided into sixteen portions. The famished people were rescued on Thursday. They attribute their salvation to those two apples. Think of that, you buyer of fruit from the corner stand, to whom a couple of apples are only a bit of dessert after lunch. Think of it, youngsters, who munch your apples in a luxury of undisputed ownership and glow with a pride of generosity when you permit a playmate to take a bite. Think of it, too, you cooks, who pare apples with an artistic indifference to the thickness of the peelings and the cutting out of core and "bad spots." The apple should take on a new and economic aspect in the eyes of all who read of that trying experience in the south seas.

BUILDING CONTRACTS.

The total value of contracts awarded on new buildings and engineering enterprises throughout New England for the past week, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge company of Boston, approximates \$1,731,000 as against \$1,310,000 for the corresponding week last year, making a total of \$121,935,000 to date this year as against \$111,943,000 for the corresponding period last year.

About forty-four per cent. of the contracts awarded are for new dwellings, apartments, hotels, etc., while twenty-three per cent. are for mills, factories and other manufacturing buildings.

MARITIME NOTES.

Arrived Nov. 21.—Steam scow Levathan, Capt. Bolton, Plum Island for Portsmouth navy yard, with sand; Schooner Grassie J., Capt. Robbins, Blue Hill for Gloucester, with barrels; tug H. A. Mathes, Capt. Drew, York for Portsmouth; barge P. N. Co., No. 9, Capt. Walls, York for Portsmouth, with brick.

The popularity of Thanksgiving weddings is evidently not what it used to be, for several city clerks have commented upon the small number of marriage intentions filed at this time.

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Composed of delegates from all the local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.
Pres., Gordon Preble;
Sec., E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 483.
Pres., William B. Randall;
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Hott;
Rec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;
Sergeant at Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Police hall, second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.
Pres., William T. Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Charles H. Colson.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.
Pres., Stanton Truman;
Sec., John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 309.
Pres., John Harrington;
Sec., William Dunn.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.
Pres., Frank Bray;
Sec., Brazaud Hersey.
Meets 33 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.
Pres., William Harrison;
Sec., Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.
Pres., John Gorman;
Sec., James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.
Pres., John Long;
Sec., Frank Ham.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.
Pres., John T. Mallon;
Sec., James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.
Pres., Frank Dennett;
Rec. Sec., John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.
Pres., Jere. Cough;
Sec., Michael Leyden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.
Pres., Dennis E. Drislane;
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Peirce hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.
Pres., Albert Adams;
Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec., John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.
Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec., James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.
Pres., James H. Cogan;
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;
Treas., Edward Amazeen.
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M. J. GRIFFIN.

RIPANS
The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels. It is a powerful purgative, and its action is so gentle and its effects so rapid that it is the only remedy for the cure of the troubles, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general tonic up. The Five Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The ten cent bottle, 50 cents, contains a supply for a year. All druggists sell them.

HAPPENINGS IN EXETER
Story Of A Prominent Merchant And His Horse.
Red Men's Fair Will Be an Important Event.
Budget of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, N. H., Nov. 21.
The exhibition of raffia and reed baskets, burnt leather, hammered rugs, cushion covers, embroidery and point lace at J. Albert Clark's is really wonderful. Every day it is inspected by large numbers of people who are well pleased with the display. Next Monday the articles will be sold, it being an all day affair.
The iron moulders gave their first annual ball in the town hall this evening. There was a good attendance. A pleasing concert was rendered by Hallihan's orchestra of Exeter. The dance order contained twelve numbers.
At the meeting of the Red Men last evening more arrangements were made for the fair, which will be held in the town hall on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and evenings, Dec. 9, 10 and 11. It was decided to feed all visiting Red Men free in the wigwam. It has also been decided to have none of the members of the tribe sell tickets but to leave that in the hands of three young ladies. To the two who sell the most tickets suitable prizes will be given. One of the young ladies will be sent to visit the Red Men of Portsmouth and it is well agreed that she will sell at least two tickets to each member. Two of the members of the entertainment committee will go to Boston on Monday to secure the best entertainment possible.

At the entertainment of the Royal Ladies' court of Friendship council, Royal Arcanum, last evening, Prof. George W. Blish appeared but he had so bad a cold that he was only able to give one reading. Charles B. Law, an academy student, also read. There was a gramophone concert and whist and dancing were indulged in. Refreshments were served.

There is generally a good story going the rounds of the business houses and now the laugh is on the merchant who tried to sell his horse by the use of lottery tickets. After a few strenuous days of hard work he either discovered that Exeter was "slow" or that everyone was "broke" or, if it could be possible, that something was the matter with his horse. At any rate this well known business man is still the proud possessor of the animal. But after all it might as well be admitted that he did sell one ticket. It was to a well known shoe clerk who was given back his fifty cents by the "horse dealer."

Thomas Parkinson, foreman of the Rockingham heel shop, has tendered his resignation.
At a meeting of the share holders of the Exeter Co-operative bank called for Tuesday evening, Dec. 2 at the office of the bank, the officers for the coming year will be nominated.
Dartmouth is a solid favorite in the game with Brown tomorrow. Yale seems to have also more followers here than Harvard.
The subject of the Christian Science meeting at 142 Front street Sunday afternoon is "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, or Mesmerism and Hypnotism."
The second informal dance of the Phillips-Exeter assembly club of the season was given in the school gymnasium this evening.
Mrs. Albert S. Langley is visiting in New Haven, Conn.
The members of Fraternity lodge, Daughters of the Rebekah, will be the guests of Fern lodge of Epping next Monday evening.
The condition of Mrs. John J. Bell was very much improved today, so much so that the family are hopeful of her recovery. The physicians, however can give them no hope.

To Assimilate Food
see that your stomach and liver are in proper condition. To do it easily and pleasantly take
Beecham's Pills
Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

AT FIRST GLANCE
It Would Appear that Local Remedies Would Be Best for Cure of Catarrh.

It would seem at first glance that catarrh being a disease of the mucous membrane, that salves, sprays, etc., being applied directly to the membranes of the nose and throat, would be the most rational treatment, but this has been proven not to be true. The mucous membrane is made and repaired from the blood and catarrh is a blood disease and any remedy to make a permanent cure must act on the blood, and when the blood is purified from catarrhal poison, the secretions from the mucous membrane will become natural and healthy.
In this climate, thousands of people seem scarcely ever free from some form of catarrh; it gets better at times, but each winter becomes gradually deeper seated and after a time the sufferer resigns himself to it as a necessary evil.
Catarrh cures are almost as numerous as catarrh sufferers, but are nearly all so inconvenient and ineffective as to render their use a nuisance nearly as annoying as catarrh itself; anyone who has used douches, sprays and powders will bear witness to their inconvenience and failure to really cure.
There are a number of excellent internal remedies for catarrh, but probably the best and certainly the safest is a new remedy, composed of Red Gum, Blood Root and similar antiseptic remedies and other valuable catarrh specifics.
This remedy is in tablet form, pleasant to the taste and sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and anyone suffering from catarrh may use these tablets with absolute assurance that they contain no cocaine, opiate nor any poisonous mineral whatever.
A leading druggist in Albany speaking of catarrh cures, says, "I have sold various catarrh cures for years, but have never sold any which gave such general satisfaction as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. They contain in a pleasant, concentrated form all the best and latest catarrh remedies, and catarrh sufferers, who have used douches, sprays and salves, have been astonished at the quick relief and permanent results obtained after a week's use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets." All druggists sell full sized packages for fifty cents.

Rev. Orin Fisher, recently of the Maverick Congregational church of Boston, will preach at the Phillips church on Sunday.
The Rev. J. A. Wright will preach at the West end hall on Sunday after noon.
The Union Thanksgiving service will be held this year at the Advent church. Elder F. S. Knowlton will preach the sermon.
The Exeter Sportsmen's club will hold a shoot on the club grounds on the Hampton road Thanksgiving day from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. There will be five prizes, each one being a turkey.
Today Rev. Dr. Edward Goodridge, who intended to sail for Europe tomorrow received a telegram that his ship would not sail from New York until Monday noon. Rev. Thomas E. Medcalf will occupy the pulpit of Christ's church for the next two Sundays.
William R. Button and Charles A. Warburton secured two coons in the "wild woods" of Stratham last evening. They weighed twenty pounds apiece.
W. L. Perkins returned last evening from Maine, where he has passed the last few months.
The Exeter Manufacturing company now lights its plant by electricity, which is generated in its own boiler rooms.
The Eagle steamer company has received four new Archibald wheels and they were given their first trial this afternoon.

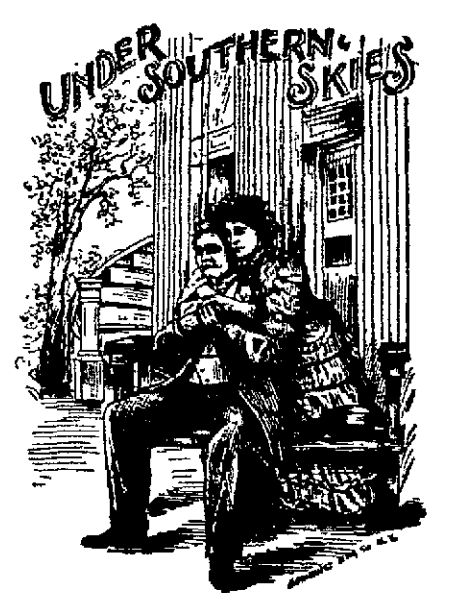
RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.
"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents and \$1.00. Sold by Geo. Hill, Druggist.

GEORGE RYER DEAD.
George W. Ryer, who was joint author with Denman Thompson of The Old Homestead, is dead. He was born in New York in 1845. He wrote The Sunshine of Paradise Alley and The Two Sisters, a melodrama. He was a successful manager as well as author, and widely known in theatrical circles. He was a member of a Brooklyn lodge of Elks.

The Coon club will hold their annual banquet in Boston this evening. They will attend the Dartmouth-Brown football game in the afternoon and at the close of the game go to Boston, where the banquet will be held at the American house.



The comedy drama Under Southern Skies, by Lottie Blair Parker, author of Way Down East, is well supplied with scenes and characters that draw laughter from the audience. The leading part is a mingling of comedy and pathos which compels a laugh to follow a tear. There are many bright lines, funny situations and amusing characters throughout the entire play which keep people laughing and entertained from the rise to the fall of the curtain. Ann Lizer is a veritable "Topsy" and the colored "Auntie" and "Uncle" afford a lot of fun—most of the other characters supply their share of humor to the performance, conspicuous among them being two typical southern colonels. The scenery in Under Southern Skies is very beautiful and the costumes are dainty and picturesque. Following the fashions of the period 1875, William A. Brady has spent money lavishly on the production and has selected a large and capable company. The result is an entertainment complete in every way that has amused and delighted large audiences throughout an engagement of nearly three months at the Theatre Republic, New York. Under Southern Skies will appear at Music hall next Wednesday evening.



BIG SCENIC PRODUCTION.
The Heart of Chicago, Lincoln J. Carter's great play, is being given a big scenic production and in this respect he is said to have surpassed all previous efforts. A realistic representation of a section of the great Chicago fire, the Masonic temple roof garden at night; a monster panoramic view of the downtown South side district at the present day; the Court of Honor at the World's fair grounds during a night illumination, and an absolutely new railroad effect are among the scenic sensations promised. It would be hard to get more scenery in a single production than is employed in staging The Heart of Chicago. Enough scenery is used in its production to stock half a dozen melodramas. The Heart of Chicago will be the attraction at Music hall on Monday evening next.

STORY OF HARRY LA MARR.
Showing what little things will sometimes do, and how the slightest circumstances in our daily lives may prove of such magnitude that a seemingly trivial accident might even be the means of saving a man either from a felon's cell for his natural days or even a terrible death in the electric chair, the following incident will show:
Harry La Marr, the well known actor, who is starring in his great success Ye Down East Folks, was looking for a friend in Somerville, Mass., a week or so ago. He had traveled the city over; it was late, and he determined to give up his search for the night and return to Boston. While waiting for a car to convey him there, he chanced to enter into conversation with a young man who was also waiting for the same conveyance.
During a conversation lasting probably twenty minutes they discovered that they were mutually acquainted with several members of the theatrical profession; in fact, the young man confided to Mr. La Marr that his cousin (mentioning his name) was a well known leading man. They exchanged cards and separated. Mr. La Marr forgot the incident until he saw in the local papers the picture of a man accused of murder, and underneath the picture the name of his quondam Somerville stranger, and his evidence proved a perfect alibi for the defendant and he was discharged.

from custody, a free man. Verily, truth is sometimes stranger than fiction.

MISS CROSMAN IN NEW YORK.
That New York did not see enough of Henrietta Crosmann in The Sword of the King, in which she has been booked to appear at Music hall, is shown by the attendance the last week of her engagement at Wallack's theatre, which ended Saturday, Nov. 15. Although Miss Crosmann had played five weeks and had turned hundreds away, the audiences the last week were the biggest of all. Furthermore, while the theatre had been crowded to the utmost capacity every Saturday night of the engagement, the crowd that packed the theatre the last night was far greater than any other and the number turned away exceeded that of any preceding night.
Philadelphia is likewise keenly interested in Miss Crosmann, as shown by the fact that the advance sale for her engagement in that city at the Academy of Music opened bigger than the sale for any like attraction that was ever booked for that house.

JEROME, A POOR MAN.
A fairly large audience, but not so large as the merits of the play and the company deserved, greeted Walter E. Perkins and his supporters in Jerome, A Poor Man at Music hall on Friday evening.
Jerome is about the best drama of New England country life yet seen in this city. It retains all those qualities which made Mary E. Wilkins' novel a popular success and has added a dramatic touch which appreciably increases its interest as a play. It is decidedly unlike the conventional rural drama. It deals with life in a country village a half century ago and introduces characters the prototypes of whom it would be difficult to find at the present day. The costumes were in keeping with the times represented and although some colloquialisms were introduced in the dialogue which were a trifle too up-to-date, this last is a minor fault and may easily be overlooked.
The stage settings were unusually attractive, the saw mill scene being exceptionally realistic.
Mr. Perkins, whose former successes were gained in light comedy roles, proved that himself no less clever in heavier parts than in those which were assigned to him in My Friend From India and The Man From Mexico. Mr. Perkins was an ideal Jerome and although the character is in the main a serious one it afforded Mr. Perkins plenty of opportunities for the exercise of that quaint comedy talent which has won him so many admirers.
Miss Strickland, who took the part of Lucia Merritt the heroine of the play, is one of the most winsome little ladies the Portsmouth theatre going public has ever seen, but she does not depend entirely upon her personal attractiveness to capture her audience. She is an actress of rare talent and her part could hardly be in better hands.
Every member of the company had important work to do and did it in a manner deserving of high praise. It is hard to make selections for individual mention, although George Ober as Simon Bassett and Raymond Chase as Adoniram Judd were, perhaps, called upon to make impersonations rather more difficult than any of the others.

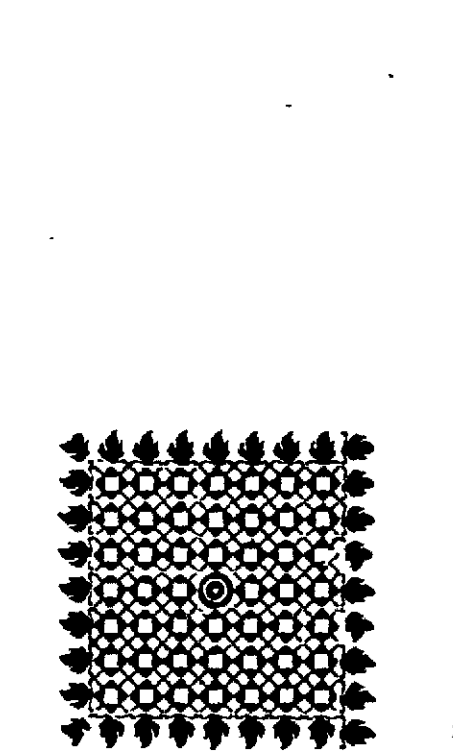
STAGE NOTES.
A river of real water in which about a dozen boys go in swimming is one of the delightful surprises in Huckleberry Finn.
Edward J. Morgan, who played John Storm with Viola Allen in The Christian, is with that actress again this season, playing Rossi in The Eternal City.
Johnstone Bennett has forsaken vaudeville, not to sign with William A. Brady, as was printed a week ago, but to join The Silver Slipper company at the New York Broadway theatre. John C. Fisher engaged her over thirty other applicants to illustrate the leading low comedy role.
The Bostonians' new Robin Hood broke all previous records of its productions in Denver last week. Grace Van Studdiford is back again in the cast, and will continue with the Bostonians until she starts her starring tour next season.

PENNYROYAL PILLS
CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
Pennyroyal Pills
Original and Only Genuine.
Beware of cheap imitations.
For full particulars, see list of names of druggists and dealers in all parts of the world.
Sold by all druggists and dealers in all parts of the world.
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THE HERALD
Has The Finest
JOB PRINTING PLANT
In The City.

Finest Work
Reasonable Prices.

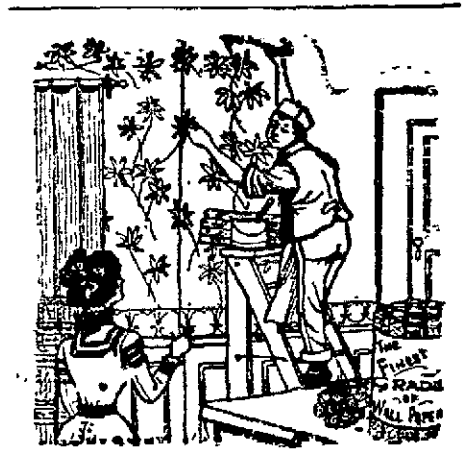
STANDARD BRAND.
Newark cement
400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.
THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT
Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the Principal Government and Oth Public Works.
And has received the commendation of the many Architects and Consumers generally. Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN H. BROUGHTON
10 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.

H. W. NICKERSON
LICENSED EMBALMER
— AND —
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
10 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.
Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention.
Telephone at office and residence.

W. E. Paul RANGES
— AND —
PARLOR STOVES
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS
Everything to be found in a first-class Kitchen Furnishing store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.
Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c counters.
Please consider that in this line will be found some of the Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gifts.
39 to 45 Market Street

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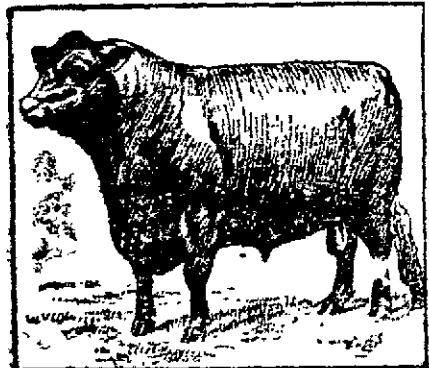
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39 to 45 Market Street

BEEF CATTLE

In using silage made from good well cared corn for steer feeding let the animals start in with twenty or thirty pounds a day and increase this to a little less than they will readily consume, which will be all the way from thirty-five to fifty pounds if the silage is entirely to their liking, and it usually is. If they are allowed forty pounds of silage, they may eat as much as five pounds per day of dry forage in the form of clover hay or wheat straw. Let the steers make their gains largely at first upon the silage, as this is the cheapest feed available. Begin feeding concentrates after two or three weeks, allowing the animals two or three pounds of grain each daily. The concentrates can consist of two-thirds corn and one-third bran by weight. As the fattening period progresses the steers must not have so much bulky food as they are forced to take when living on silage for practically the whole ration. Cut down the silage allowance and gradually increase the grain supply until the animals are getting a pound of grain a day for each hundredweight of animals, the remainder of the grain allowance coming of course from the ears in the corn silage.—W. A. Henry in Breeder's Gazette.

The Polled Durhams.

Young Hamilton, 49, a good type of the male Polled Durham, was bred in



Ohio, and at the time his likeness was made he was four years old and weighed over 2,700 pounds. He was of a dark red color, with no white markings. His sire and dam are both recorded in the American Shorthorn Herdbook. Whether either of them was without horns is not stated. This bull was the first prize animal in his class at the Columbian exposition, won the breed sweepstakes and led the herd which won grand sweepstakes for general purpose cattle. His get have been very successful show animals. "His daughters are a fine type of beef animals and regarded good milkers, but they have no dairy records."

Keep Them Comfortable.

The idea that the cattle should be kept out in the pasture as late as possible in the fall that they may be hardy during the winter weather is a very erroneous one even if it did prevail in the days of our grandparents, says American Cultivator. The grass that can be found in the fields after there has been a severe frost is so unpalatable and indigestible that the animals are less fit to withstand cold than those that have been given better food in the stables. All stock will grow lean on it and shiver in a temperature where a better conditioned animal would be comfortable, and the cows will make corresponding shrinkage in their milk. But the stables should be warm enough to prevent any of them from needing to be hardened to the winter weather, and if it is necessary to turn them into the yard for winter it should be for as short a time as possible and in the warmest part of bright, sunny days. Even the sheep, with their warm woolen coats, do better when not kept out long in cold storms and windy days.

Holstein Beef Farms in New York. It is undoubtedly true that the demand for heavy beef for both home and foreign markets is on the increase, and prices are and will be higher than for years past, and for this reason farmers are turning their attention in that direction. There is an increased demand for Holsteins, and prices were never so high as at present. The Holstein is the ideal dairy cow. She is capable of using large quantities of feed and producing milk at a less cost per hundred pounds than any other cow. When on account of age or for any other reason she becomes unprofitable for the dairy, she has the ability to use the same amount of feed to put flesh on her bones and will do it at less cost than other dairy breeds. I do not know of any one who raises steers for beef, but all our cows and bulls eventually go to the beef market, and I believe that a farm remote from milk shipping stations which could be purchased at a low price could be made very profitable in the production of Holstein beef.—E. H. Taylor in Rural New Yorker.

Improvement in Texas.

The persistent efforts of the Texas stockmen to improve their herds is beginning to show its effects. Breeders in other states are coming to Texas for cattle, recognizing the fact that Texas now breeds cattle that are not surpassed. An instance showing the esteem in which Texas breeding cattle are held is given by C. F. Thomas of Alexander, Ark., who in a letter to Farm and Ranch says: "Hereafter I shall not only buy south of the fever line, but shall advise my friends to do so, even if they have to pay a third more for the stock. One of my friends has just ordered a registered Red Polled cow and heifer from Texas, as I advised him by all means not to buy north of the fever line and that as good stock was bred in Texas as the country afforded."

A LURKING DANGER

DANGER

lurks in every ache of the back. Don't be deceived by backache. Don't mistake its meaning. Don't fail to realize the serious side of a "bad back."

The pains and aches of a "bad back" are many and varied—sharp stitches—severe twitches—acute twinges of pain—slow, exhaustive aches. The back is tired, is lame and weak.

The "danger in it" comes from the kidneys, for most backache pains are but kidney ills. Backache tells of a kidney blockade. The delicate little kidney filters are clogged, and warn you through the back. Go to the assistance of the kidneys when they "cry for help." Don't experiment—take

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS!

DANGER

is near at hand when the kidneys are sick. The urinary discharges tell the kidneys' condition. "A burickdust" like deposit in the urine, or when too highly colored, too frequent in passage, irregular in any way, neglect is serious.

Disorders of the kidneys and bladder call for prompt attention. The early symptoms are but forerunners of dangerous diabetes, hard to shake off—dropsy, which makes an invalid of the most vigorous constitution—Bright's disease, dread destroyer, incurable in advanced stages.

Doan's Kidney Pills act quickly—cure quickly. Don't wait until too late.

PORTSMOUTH PROOF.

MAPLEWOOD AVENUE.

Mr. Arlon A. Ballou of 31 Maplewood avenue says:

"I had something wrong with my kidneys for eight months, and the pain and annoyance kept increasing. Instead of diminishing. I got so bad that I could not attend to my ordinary occupation, and had to knock off. In my back and over my kidneys there was a constant pain, and any ordinary movement caused sharp twinges to shoot through my loins. During these attacks when my back was particularly bad I had urinary weakness that was very embarrassing and inconvenient. I thought Doan's Kidney Pills might help me, and I got a box at Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street. I did not take more than one-half of it before I was free from the whole kidney trouble."

WARREN STREET.

Mrs. Robert Anderson of 12 Warren street says:

"I had a great deal of trouble with my kidneys until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. I became interested in an advertisement I saw in a newspaper about them; I went to Philbrick's and procured a box. At the time I had distressing dizziness, lightness in my head, lameness in the small of my back, and pain that almost prostrated me. After the treatment I was perfectly free from every inconvenience."



A FREE TRIAL.

We will mail free to any address a trial box of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Foster-Milburn Co.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

SATISFACTORY SILAGE.

Emphatic endorsement of the silo by an Iowa Farmer.

I am glad to note that you are urging your readers to build silos, writes W. B. Barney of Franklin county, Ia., to the Breeder's Gazette. The breeders of the beef breeds appear to be slow in taking up with silage as a feed. The late experiments at the Illinois station should be convincing evidence. We have built two silos, the first one six years ago. The size was 32 by 20, 20 feet deep. On account of its size and construction it was only partially successful. Our last one is round, 35 feet deep and 25 feet in diameter. This one is a winner. Last year northern Iowa went dry. On that account thousands of acres of corn were of little use except for silage or fodder. This season the frost caught us and we have filled our silo with frosted corn, and expect a fine quality of silage. Mr. Daggett, manager of the McGeech farms, showed the writer silage from frosted corn put in last fall. It was of most excellent quality. About forty pails of water twice a day, noon and night, were thrown over the corn as it was put in. Their silo is about thirty-three feet in diameter. This year we used fifty pails of water per day on our corn, as it went in quite dry.

We have never used feed of any kind that young stock make more growth on. We believe it is admitted by all as being the best and most economical feed for milk cows. In an experience of twenty years we have never found its equal. We do not think a barren Holstein-Friesian cow is any harder to make into acceptable cow beef than many of the other breeds. We know that silage will make her put on flesh in a most satisfactory way.

I hear many complaints about the work of filling the silo and will admit that this is one of the principal objections to its use, but we have found that hauling corn from the field in winter is not a very desirable chore. If it is to be shredded and fed in this form, it might as well be cut a little earlier and put in the silo, where it is practically all saved. We have found our silo one of the best investments on our farm.



Ex-Governor James S. Hogg, while talking to a group of cattlemen out west recently, told them that he had recently bought 104 head of Angora goats and placed them in one of his tracts of land in east Texas, which has a variety of brush, vines, etc., on it. He stated that the brush was faring very badly, but the goats were thriving beyond his most sanguine expectations. "Goats have a predilection for deserts, very much like the human race," said he, "but I never discovered this until I made this recent purchase. My goats go out in the morning and feast on briars, young saplings, cacti and other substantial food products until about noon, when they turn their attention to this year's growth of limbs, including leaves, where they cut six or seven wide swaths; then along about evening they finish up on about 104 saucers of poison oak leaves. They arranged the bill of fare to suit themselves and manifested no desire for a change. They are perfectly willing to work for their board and give me their clothes. They are doing good work too."

Angoras and Foot Rot.

Unscrupulous breeders or those who do not know will tell you that Angora goats do not suffer from foot rot. This is wrong, for we have seen a flock suffering badly from this trouble. Either goats or sheep will most assuredly suffer from this terrible scourge if they are compelled to remain in filthy yards or barns for any considerable time. Anything that will interfere with the proper working of the secretory or excretory gland of the foot will cause a soreness to arise between the digits of the same which, if neglected, will mature into foot rot. Foot rot is an easy thing to arrest in its infancy; but, allowed to develop to any extent, it will break the heart of any shepherd and the bankbook of any stockmaster.—Shepherd Boy.

Combine Goats and Sheep.

We do not advocate the keeping of goats instead of sheep on farms that are well cleared and where the land is already valuable, but we believe that a profitable combination of goats and sheep is possible on any farm.—Wool Markets and Sheep.

Clip of Mohair and Wool.

The average clip of mohair in the United States is about four pounds per goat, while the average clip of wool is more. Mohair sells at a higher price per pound than wool, usually about twice as much.

A Maine Man's Experience.

Our experience with Angora goats is that they will live almost entirely in the summer upon weeds and bushes, and in winter it is better to feed coarsest hay, because they prefer the leaves and weeds in such hay to the best quality of timothy or redtop that we can furnish them, so that the expense of maintaining them either in summer or winter is very small. There are probably thousands of farmers in the United States who would make a larger profit in keeping Angora goats than they would in keeping sheep, not taking into account the fact that their pastures would be much benefited by being cleared of every kind of underbrush that grows. Although Angoras will not flee from dogs as sheep do, but turn and face them, we have lost as many goats as sheep by dogs. Hungry dogs are more than a match for a flock of goats. It is important to clip them if they are to be kept free from vermin.—J. Henry Rines in Rural New Yorker.

TRULY UNIQUE IDEA.

Hallowe'en Introduced into Lottie Blair Parker's Play.

Lottie Blair Parker, whose plays generally are most notable for other merits than for unconventionality, appears to have hit upon a truly unique idea in the Hallowe'en celebration which occupies most of the second act of "Under Southern Skies." The words of Solomon to the effect that "there is nothing new under the sun" have in reality now than ever. It is probable that the night before All Saints' day has been utilized before as a dramatic device, but no instance of such utilization comes to hand. As is usually the case under these circumstances, Mrs. Parker was not permitted to go unchallenged. A poet on signing himself, or herself, "Southerner" reached into print in the New York Times of November 14th with the statement that Hallowe'en was not and never had been celebrated in Louisiana, the location of "Under Southern Skies." The most direct refutation of this allegation is to be found in Vol. V of the Universal Encyclopedia, wherein Prof. W. S. Perry was especially of certain peculiar occurrences of the occasion came to hand. In fact, the occurrence of the article of a line repeated in the play, "the walking abroad of the spirits of the visible and invisible worlds," suggests the possibility that Mrs. Parker obtained her idea on this subject before she began work on "Under Southern Skies."

The festival of Hallowe'en, or Hallowe'en, the vigil of Hallowmas, is one of the most ancient and interesting in the calendar, though little known in popularity of its history. The argument of "Southerner" to the contrary notwithstanding, there scarcely is a spot in the civilized world at which it is not celebrated and has not been for ages. Centuries ago, the

Germanic nations observed it under the name of Ostarfeur or Johnnefeur, while the Celtic nations called it Bealline or Samhain. At first the holiday fell on May 1, but subsequently the time was changed to October 31, the eve of All Saints' day. Nowhere else was it made the excuse for such a comingling of religious rites and mischievous pranks as in Scotland, the best existing account of which ceremonies and tricks is to be found in the well known poem of Robert Burns. Brand's Popular Antiquities mentions similar celebrations in France and throughout the continent. In all of these countries, except one to which reference will be made later, Hallowe'en was distinctly a religious affair, and as such was enjoyed in a spirit of fun and license tempered with reverence.

The original of the Hallowe'en celebrated by the English and American Episcopal churches was the seventh century conversion of the Pagan theon at Rome to Christian worship. The word Hallowe'en itself is a corruption of the old English calra halowaeon, which, literally translated, means All Saints' evening, or, as is claimed by some, it has its root in the German word Heilig, which is equivalent to the Latin sanctus, or saintly. The day was first observed in England about the year 710, when it was made an occasion for the practice of all sorts of queer rites, the most essential of which were the lighting of bonfires at midnight. This custom of bonfires was derived from the ancient custom of kindling sacred fires, and to it may be traced the bonfires later introduced for the peasantry in the north of England, soon saw the possibility of utilizing the power for the purpose of roasting whole oxen and sheep. This probably is the only one of the observances still practiced on Hallowe'en which owes its inception to the religious phase of the festival, which really soon came to be wholly pagan as it was in the beginning in Germany. It is claimed that the night was celebrated in Bavaria ages before the conversion of the Pagan theon mentioned above, but, as a matter of fact, the legends probably are correct. Certainly, in Teutonic lands, Hallowe'en was the growth of medieval superstition and ignorance. It is a significant fact that it falls at the identical time of the year given to Walpurgis night, when witches and other evil spirits were supposed to gather on the summit of the Broken mountain in the Harz mountains (Grimm's Deutsche Mythologie). A great deal of the old feeling still prevails in the Tyrolean Alps and in Bohemia.

Chamber's Book of Days gives an apparently limitless catalogue of the pranks and tricks with which Hallowe'en still is observed in this and other countries. Most of these are well known, even in the large cities of the United States, where they are taught children for their amusement. The practice of vaticination in love affairs, by means of mirrors in which the faces of future wives and husbands are supposed to appear, of wishing wells, and of crossed slippers has survived south of the Mason and Dixon line. The first and the last of these devices are employed by Mrs. Parker in "Under Southern Skies," where they are used with good comedy and dramatic effect. The chief value of the introduction of Hallowe'en, however, is a picturesque dance in which the entire company participates. A party of young men and women has gathered in the drawing room of Latha Crofton, the heroine. The apartment is quite dark, except for the moon rays which come in through a row of long French windows. Every person present has a blindfold put on his or her head.

One of the number takes a banjo from the mantelpiece and begins drumming an inviting air. Gradually the guests begin the steps of a lately quadrille. The negro in the

quarters hear the music, and, assembling outside the windows, begin crooning an old-fashioned melody to the accompaniment of the banjo. The sight of them in the half-light, the quaintly dressed beaux and belles dancing together, the grinning pumpkins and the songs that drift in, contribute to make an impressive and beautiful scene. This would excuse something like an anachronism on the part of Mrs. Parker, but, as is shown above, none has been committed. The introduction of the Hallowe'en festivities was perfectly proper, and it calls attention to the interesting history of an interesting holiday.

A TIFF IN TIME.

Congratulations should be sent to Miss Margaret McDermott and Mr. Terence Sheehan of Elizabeth, N. J., not because they were engaged and are now married, but because, though engaged, they are not married and are not likely to be. They discovered a radical incompatibility in season to prevent future trouble and probable divorce. They learned it, too, only on the very verge of the altar, or rather in front of the desk of the justice before whom they appeared with witnesses to the ceremony. Miss McDermott was compelled at that moment to fasten her shoe, and in doing so exposed just the least bit of open-work stocking above the low buckle. Mr. Sheehan noted the detail and remonstrated with his bride-elect for her taste for open-work hosiery. Miss McDermott spiritfully declined to change her styles, and immediately an issue was raised which could not be adjusted. The ceremony was postponed indefinitely, and now both Mr. Sheehan and Miss McDermott are bachelors for more suitable matches. He has a bon who will take no objections to such trivialities as open-work stockings, he for a spouse who will reward his slightest wish. There are so many mistakes in matrimony that

the avoidance of one in season is reassuring. If all marrying men and women were to learn in time of the obstacles to perfect happiness which strew their pathway there would be less work for the divorce courts.

A QUEER CEILING.

The oddest ceiling in Kansas City is that in Seymour Rice's "smoke house." It is composed entirely of cigar-box labels. There are 2,000 of them, no two alike, and the placing of them required a mastery of eye and artistic judgment which will discourage an imitation any time soon. It required one man three weeks, working at night, to paste them on the ceiling. He could only prepare and put up eight at one time, and the task was a laborious one. The labels are about 4x6 inches, and the queer thing about it is that the one in the center of the room happens to be in the form of a Cuban flag. This was not premeditated, but the effect is good, as it is the "high light" in color scheme.—Kansas City Journal.

NATIVE TURKEYS SCARCE.

Every indication points to a limited supply of native turkeys in the local market for Thanksgiving. The most of the dealers in town will have Western turkeys in plenty, but the old-fashioned kind of birds that our grandmothers used to cook and baste and turn will be a scarce article, unless all signs fail. A Portsmouth dealer said, yesterday, that only one man had asked him what he would give for a turkey this Thanksgiving. If the farmers had any turkeys left, they would seek to place orders by this time. Therefore it is believed that the supply of native turkeys will be very scarce, next week.

Two Light Plays

Mrs. Le Moyne and James O'Neill In Vehicles Unworthy of Their Ability.

The Four Hundred will not enjoy "Among Those Present," because no one likes to have his corns trodden on. The ordinary world may like the play, because it lets them peep behind the curtains which hide the folly and emptiness of fashionable society from the gaping eyes of the uninitiated. Glen Macdonough has taken many bits from the printed doings of swell society and put them together to make a play. It is so nearly "nothing" for an actress like Mrs. Le Moyne, so trilling. It is like an artist doing well the regular work of an artisan. There is no credit



MRS. W. J. LE MOYNE.

to the actress. Any educated person can spell cat. So in this play of "Among Those Present," one recognizes Harry Lehr. There is a touch of familiarity in the sudden strike of the servants and a fresh lot being brought from an office in the city. A familiar odor greets the nostrils in the social fight over the entertainment of the crown prince at dinner and the hostess who succeeded in landing the fish, and we recognize the young man aspiring to get into this magic circle making his money on the exchange and suddenly being found dead in his rooms.

The amateur circus and all its belongings were well carried out and was possibly a faithful reproduction in a way of social circuses. Then a foreign personage on his first visit to America occasionally airs his views of the apparently peculiar things society "always does," such as "building a mansion and at its completion locking it up and going to Europe." Such things are strung together in the form of a play and offered as a vehicle for a really good star to show her worth. Wasted, and more's the pity. The play has some very bright, pretty young girl parts, nicely shown; some good men roles, well enacted, and some interest. Those who saw Mrs. Le Moyne in "In a Balcony" as the jealous woman and outraged queen will never doubt the great ability of the star, but it would be hard to persuade one who for the first time saw her in "Among Those Present" that she was more than "very good." There is no opportunity for so excellent an artist as Mrs. Le Moyne. As Mrs. Clinton, the successful social leader, we see her dominate by a love for society its hollow pomp and her sacrifice of home, husband and pride or money and social glory.

Tommy Dodd was well played by George Douglas Parker and Dr. Clinton by Harold Russell. Next to the tar, the best work of the play was one by Olga Flink. Whoever this lady may be, as her name is not familiar to me, she is undoubtedly talented, for work as Mrs. Parker was admirable, and in her heavy scene with Mrs. Le Moyne she bore the test of juxtaposition well.

Another poor vehicle for an excellent actor is offered for public approval. James O'Neill is on tour as Kurik the erf in an adaptation from the French titled "The Honor of the Humble." I feel like apologizing whenever I write that title. It is a very bad one indeed would not sell a ticket. James O'Neill as Kurik makes a strong, manly and convincing character and has the sympathy of the audience, but the actor is too good to be asked on such a role. It is not powerful enough for a man who has won a worldwide commendation which is Count of Monte-Christo has deservedly brought him. James O'Neill's work as the adventurous count is superb and has ranked him in his line with the best in any other line of acting. "The Honor of the Humble" does a give enough opportunity, and like O'Neill does all that is possible in the part it is not up to his standard. The play is handsomely mounted, and costumed, and the company is good.

May Buckley as leading woman and Len Tracy in the role of the Countess vonoff are both admirable additions to any production. Miss Buckley's work is a charming piece of work, intelligent, graceful, beautiful and winning her light work, she surprised me in

her emotional moments. She gives a delightful performance. The Countess vonoff, whose son, Count Paul, is the last of the name, plans a marriage for him with Princess Helene Goudonoff of Moscow and adds that he has long been ready in love with Rhoda, a former serf, who because of her beauty and refined appearance has been reared in the countess' household more like a daughter than an inferior. The girl has forgotten somewhat her humble birth or real bondage and unbidden returns the love of Count Paul. When this condition is revealed to the countess, her humiliation is great, but her anger and wounded pride are greater. After a violent scene with her son, whom she loves with the absorbing passion of her life, she agrees to send him to Moscow to remain for a year. During that time he is to try to love the princess. If at the expiration of the time he still loves Rhoda, he will return, and his mother's opposition will be ended. She adds that he must not mention this compact to any one, especially Rhoda.

He goes, happy in waiting one short year. Inside of an hour after his departure the countess summons Kurik, her coachman, and one of the serfs. He has once saved the life of her son, and the men have grown from boyhood like friends. Their true positions are master and serf. Annually marriages are arranged by the ruling head with a view of keeping a strong race of servants in the family, and this is the time. To the horror of Rhoda, Kurik is ordered to marry her. She is appalled, while he is overcome with his good fortune, for he has always worshiped in silence the star he never hoped to reach. Though Rhoda is a serf like himself, she has become a cultured lady by her life in the palace.

When Kurik sees her sorrow and hears the countess' bitter words about her daring to aspire to be her daughter-in-law, he understands that to gain her ends the countess will force even a worse partner on poor Rhoda if he refuses to marry her. Rhoda does not dream of this, and while admiring Kurik as a serf is horrified at the thought of marrying one man while loving another. The marriage is then and there consummated, and the couple are left alone. Rhoda upbraids Kurik for marrying her. Then he tells her the bitter truth, that loving her dearly he is heartbroken to find she loves Paul and that love is returned; that he married her to save her from a humbler slave than himself and will devote himself to trying to win her love, and until then will protect her as a brother and friend, never demanding any rights as a husband.

Four months later we find that his efforts have been ineffectual, and she loves Paul as ever. She is grateful to Kurik and has lived in his home, as his sister would, loving his noble character and unselfish devotion, but never thinking of him as her husband. It seems impossible to love another man as she loves Paul.

At this time the countess visits Moscow really to find out if her plan is working and is horrified to find that all is with the count as before. He is keeping his word to his mother, not dreaming she has betrayed him. Kurik travels to Moscow to see Count Paul, not knowing of the countess' presence, to satisfy himself if Paul is to marry the princess. I forgot to add that Kurik and Rhoda were enfranchised at the time of their marriage and are therefore at liberty to act as they see fit.

In Moscow the countess enters during the scene between the men and finds that her vile work is now known to her son. Kurik has found that Paul still loves Rhoda and does not know of her marriage, and when it is told he is beside himself. Kurik returns to Rhoda, finds that the countess still dares to scheme to bring her son happiness and wishes to send Kurik away on a mission. Rhoda she will then try to bring to her son as his mistress. Kurik indignantly reminds her that he and his wife are now free and she has no control over them. To free Rhoda from himself Kurik seeks a divorce. This is prevented again through the countess, who realizes that if Rhoda were free Paul would marry her. The



MAY BUCKLEY.

ear is therefore asked to refuse the divorce. Kurik, seeing that Rhoda will never get her happiness in this way, determines to retire to a monastery, for thus the church annuls a marriage never consummated in the home life. When Kurik in the presence of Father Andrei is about publicly to renounce the world and Rhoda realizes his wonderful sacrifice, she awakens to her love for him and declares that she will not permit it, as she is his wife and loves him. Final curtain.

The Princess, quite a difficult part, was well played by Adelaide Whittall, as was Henri du Cabot by Frank A. Connor. Count Paul was very poorly done by John W. Albaugh, Jr.

MARY A. BARTOW, New York.

THE TRUST

IS THE MONSTER EVIL OF OUR DAY

By Ex-Vice President ADLAI STEVENSON

EXISTING conditions challenge the attention of all thoughtful men. These conditions are confined to no particular section, but exist throughout the length and breadth of our country. Notwithstanding our boasted prosperity and the individual fortunes that have suddenly been acquired, the sad fact remains that to the mass of the people this oft repeated boast of prosperity is but a mockery. Within a brief time articles of daily consumption—the foods essential to human health and comfort—have enormously increased in cost. Meat at many tables is indeed an article of luxury. The much vaunted prosperity is that of the favored few. To the mass of the people conditions have seldom been more exacting, rarely less hopeful, than at this moment. It were worse than idle to close our eyes to the discontent, the feeling of unrest so general in this land. It is the part of wisdom to ascertain the cause and, if possible, to apply the remedy.

The trust is the crying evil of today. By combinations of capital unknown to our earlier days, against public policy, and in many instances in direct violation of state laws, the small dealer has been driven from the field. He cannot compete with the trust. His occupation is gone. The field being clear, competition destroyed, the managers of the various trusts fix prices to the consumer at their own pleasure. Is it possible that the people are indifferent to this growing evil? It virtually destroys competition, "the life of trade." In no small degree it usurps the functions of government. By intelligent machination, exclusively to its own gain, the trust has greatly increased to the consumer the cost of articles of daily necessity. The shadow of the trust has fallen upon every hearthstone in this land, and the end is not yet.

THE TRUST IS THE MONSTER EVIL OF OUR DAY, A CONSTANT MENACE TO OUR WELFARE AS A PEOPLE.

THE DEMON COMMERCIALISM

By Dr. FELIX ADLER, President of the Society For Ethical Culture

IN the country all is harmonious and peaceful. What a contrast when we are suddenly whirled into the midst of a great city, with its clanging bells, rumbling cars, rattling wagons and those new horrors, the automobiles, threatening life and limb on every side and adding to the general pandemonium!

NEVER BEFORE WERE THERE SO MANY BIG CITIES AND SO MUCH FEVERISHNESS AND LACK OF PEACE ON THE PART OF THE INHABITANTS. WHAT IS ALL THIS JOSTLING AND PUSHING FOR BUT FOR MATERIAL ENDS AND WEALTH GETTING? THE WORLD SEEMS TO BE POSSESSED BY THE DEMON COMMERCIALISM.

When a church sets out to attract the wealthy, it has taken up commercialism. A church of rich people is no church at all. It is a commercial affair. Even in our philanthropy we find commercialism. When a man gives ostentatiously and for some benefit that he expects to receive, that is commercialism; but still the world gapes and lauds the man's seeming generosity.

THERE ARE MULTIMILLIONAIRES APPEARING IN OUR MIDST WHO TAKE SEATS AT THE TOP. THEY ARE MORE POWERFUL THAN THE MONARCHS OF OLD. The lawgivers aid them. Already we have virtually a sovereign rising before us. Is it any wonder that young men try to imitate the example of commercialism that is set before them?

But still there is hope. While commercialism is deteriorating to those engaged in it, it is stimulating to those bent on correcting the evil. Where there has grown up great wealth there has grown up great poverty. The latter is attracting students of social conditions, and the result can be but good.

SHOULD BE CURBED, BUT NOT DESTROYED

By Senator GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR

THE Sherman antitrust bill has by no means exhausted the national power over trusts. We have the right to require in all interstate and international transactions the safeguards which have in general been employed for the state of Massachusetts in regard to its local corporations. We can require every corporation, great or small, to do the bidding of congress at the peril of exposing its members to individual liability for all its debts and obligations and of being prohibited from doing interstate business. I see no necessity for any constitutional amendment.

If, as I believe, congress may rightfully prohibit any corporation or joint stock company from engaging in interstate or international commerce at all, it can prescribe the conditions on which it can so engage. It can declare that it shall submit its affairs to the inspection of government, as in Massachusetts railroad and savings banks and insurance companies submit theirs to government inspection. It can require their accounts to be made public. It can prohibit the stock watering.

It can prohibit every form of combination which shall prevent competition. We are dependent on these great combinations of capital to do all things for which individual strength is totally inadequate. We are dependent upon them to take great risk which individuals ought not to be asked to take and cannot take without liability to ruin. Above all, we are dependent on them largely to succeed in the great struggle for the markets and the carrying trade of the world.

For myself, I want to see the American flag flying again in every port in the world. I like to hear of Pierpont Morgan buying up foreign steamship companies.

SO I WOULD CURB THE TRUSTS AND MAKE THE PEOPLE SAFE WITHIN THEM. BUT I WOULD NOT DESTROY THEM.

Field Hockey Popular

The English Game Making Rapid Headway In This Country. Mode of Play and Ground Dimensions.

Field hockey, the popular English game recently introduced into this country, has made an unmistakable hit. The sport combines all the elements that go to make up a successful American pastime, and it is highly

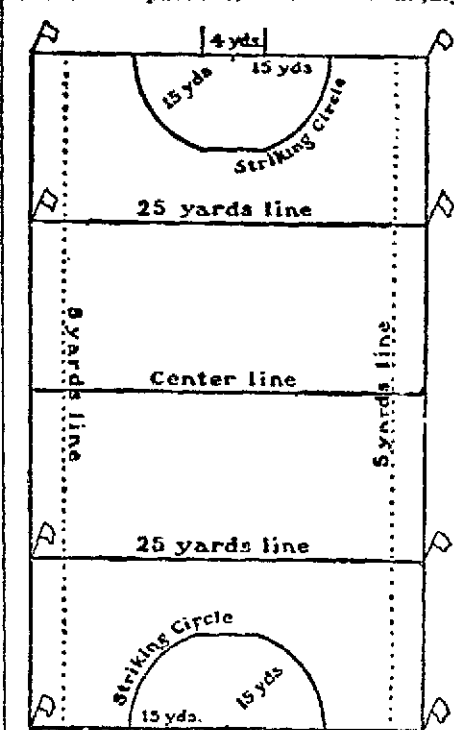


DIAGRAM OF FIELD HOCKEY GROUNDS.

probable that in another year we will find it fully as popular as many games that have had a much longer life.

Miss Constance McK. Applebee, the well known authority on the game in England, was responsible for its introduction into this country, and as the result of her labors the women's colleges of Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; Wellesley, Massachusetts; Radcliffe, at Cambridge, Mass., and Smith, at Northampton, Mass., have become ardent patrons of field hockey. Several hundred enthusiastic young women of athletic inclinations have formed themselves into teams, and an inter-collegiate association is soon to be formed. Men, too, are evincing a lively interest in the game.

The game of field hockey has been highly recommended by American authorities on physical education and is as popular in England as baseball is in America. It also has an advantage, owing to the fact that it can be played by boys and girls, men and women, and in England mixed tournaments are particularly popular. It is Miss Applebee's intention to endeavor to get the different golf clubs to take up this English game as an adjunct to the game of golf, for in this way the women folks will become more interested in physical development.

Although the game can be traced back to 1227 in England and 1287 in France, it was only in 1875 the Men's Hockey association was formed and placed upon a sound basis. In 1886 the first women's hockey club was started; and it gradually became a favorite sport among Englishwomen. It was in 1895 that the All England Women's Hockey association was formed, and from that until the present day it has been popular throughout Great Britain.

The dimensions of the regulation hockey field are 100 yards in length by not less than 50 yards or more than 60 yards in breadth. This space must be marked out with whitewash lines and



TYPICAL WOMAN FIELD HOCKEY PLAYER.

with a flag at each corner. Care must be taken that the angles are right angles. The longer lines are called the "side lines" and the shorter ones the "goal lines." Across the ground, fifty yards from each goal line, is marked the "center line." Each half of the ground is again divided by a line called the "twenty-five yard line." Five yards inside each side line is marked a dotted line, parallel with the side line. This is called the "five yard line."

In the middle of each goal line and four yards apart are placed the goal posts. These must be uprights seven feet high, with a horizontal bar stretching from one to the other. In the front of each goal and fifteen yards from it is drawn a line four yards long, parallel to the goal line. The ends of this line are carried around in a curve, forming a quarter circle, until they reach the goal line at a point fifteen yards from the center of the goal. This half circle is called the "striking circle." The field must be a level, smooth stretch of turf, kept short and well rolled.

The better the condition of the ground the greater can be the accuracy and skill of the play. Cricket, football or football fields can often be hired for one or two days a week during the hockey season, and if reasonable care is taken of the ground it should in no way be the worse for hockey.

When no better is available, an ordinary flat field, if rolled and looked after a little, will answer the purpose in the beginning; then when a game is well started and the players reach the stage of skillful and accurate play a flourishing hockey club will have less difficulty in procuring a suitable ground for the coming seasons.

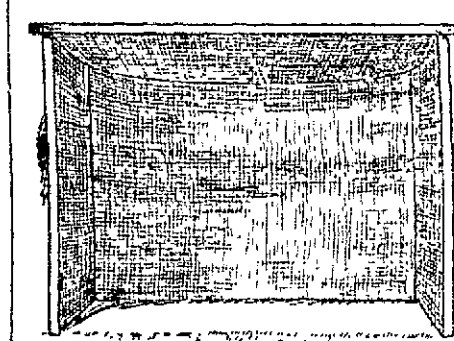
A good stick is of greatest importance. Sticks should weigh from nineteen to twenty-five ounces. The most useful weight for a beginner is twenty-two ounces. With this she can play in any place on the field. The general custom is a nineteen or twenty-two ounce stick for the forwards, twenty-one to twenty-three ounce stick for the halfbacks, twenty-three to twenty-five ounce for the backs and goalkeeper. The average height is 3 feet 2 inches. But in this, as in the weight, each individual is the best judge as to which suits her particular mode of play and which, while long enough to prevent stooping, is not so high as to impede easy and free wrist play.

The sticks are made of ash or hickory of the better kind, with ash blades and cane handles. The cane handle gives a spring which sends a clean driving hit without any jar to the hands.

A regulation "American association hockey stick," made from an English pattern, has been brought out and can be relied on. All these sticks are stamped "Applebee" on the handle.

A useful addition to the stick is a thick rubber ring about two feet from the top to prevent other sticks slipping up and "barking" the fingers.

The balls should be the size and weight of an ordinary cricket ball and painted white. The American Hockey association has also brought out a very



THE REGULATION NET.

good ball which, while as good for play as a cricket ball, is not so expensive.

It is now the general custom on hockey fields to have nets affixed to the back of the goal posts. Though not an actual necessity, they are a great convenience. In the case of a hard shot it is sometimes difficult for the umpire to decide whether the ball has gone through the goal or at the side of it. With nets properly fixed this point cannot arise. If the ball passes between the goal posts, it will be stopped inside the net, and disputes between awarding "a goal" or "twenty-five yard bully" are rendered impossible.

In a book Miss Applebee has written, entitled "English Field Hockey For Men and Women," she describes the mode of play as follows:

The game is played by twenty-two players, eleven on each side, but when the game is difficult in getting the full number the respective captains may decide to play with twenty or eighteen. A regulation match game should be played with the full number on each side. Each eleven consists of five forwards, three halfbacks, two fullbacks and a goal keeper. The five forwards stand close to the center line. Their feet and sticks must be inside the line—that is, nearer their own goal than the ball, which is placed on the line. The remaining players are stationed as provided for in the official rules.

The game starts with the ball being "bullied off" in the center of the ground by the two center forwards. The ball is placed on the line, and the two forwards who are bullying stand with one foot on either side of the line facing each other and standing square to the side line.

The center halves and left and right half forwards on the blowing of the whistle for the bully close up to watch it, each one ready to take the ball should it come her way.

The center forward getting the ball will try to pass it out to either of her own inside players, who, on getting possession of it, will "dribble" it up the field until met by an enemy, when she will, by a quick stroke, pass it out to the wing player, in this way keeping a straight line and followed by her halfbacks by skillful and clever passes, and dribbling the forwards get the ball into the "striking circle." When once the ball is inside this circle, a goal can be scored. All five forwards then concentrate their energies on shooting a goal; the goal keeper and fullbacks endeavoring to fend the ball well out of the circle to their own half-backs, who are waiting to pass it down to their own forwards.

Newark's New Captain. Manager W. W. Burnham of the Newark (N. J.) club has signed John J. O'Brien of Lewiston, Me., to captain the club and play second base for 1903.

New Orleans Baseball. Frank Bishop will be the backer and Charley Frank manager of the New Orleans club in the new Southern league.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES. WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET. A Guide for Visitors and Members.

SEA CASTLE, SO. A. N. G. B.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

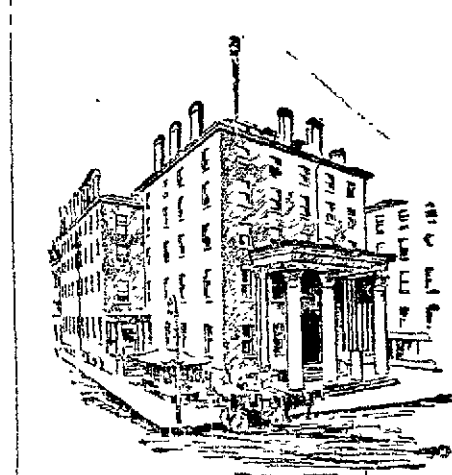
Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charleson, Noble Chief; Fred Heiser, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank H. Meloon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Hereward; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, C. of E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each month.

Officers—C. W. Hanscom, Councilor; John Hooper, Vice Councilor; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester B. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jenness, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Harsum, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

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Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE FRANK JONES Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your Dealer or them.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC,
NOVEMBER 22.

NEW ENGLAND. 6:45. MOON RISE. 10:50 A. M.
SUN SET. 4:35. FULL MOON. 10:45 P. M.
LUNAR OF DAY. 10:26.

Last Quarter, Nov. 22. 6:45, morning, E.
New Moon, Nov. 29. 9:45, evening, W.
First Quarter, Dec. 8. 11:20, morning, W.
Full Moon, Dec. 14. 10:45, evening, E.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Forecast for New England: Partly cloudy and continued warm weather Saturday and Sunday; light southwest winds.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 37-2.



SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1902.

CITY BRIEFS.

Great day for the game.
Rah, rah, rah, Dartmouth.
The moon is in its last quarter to-night.
Bowling cranks have been quiet of late.
The Heart of Chicago will have a big house.
That Piscataqua club drum corps is all right.
The annual smallpox scare is breaking out in spots.
November is making a record for summer-like weather.
More discharges at the shoe factory are slated for tonight.
Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.
The law plainly proposes to take a hand in these mistaken-for-a deer cases.
Old Da-da-di Dartmouth will have the support of the Portsmouth rooters to-day.
All who saw Jerome, A Poor Man, say it ought to play a return engagement here.
A large party from South Elliot attended Jerome, A Poor Man, at Music hall last evening.
Special price for the Heart of Chicago at Music hall on Monday evening, 25, 35 and 50 cents.
The poultry dealers are prominent among those who do not want to see soft weather during the coming week.
A full month yet before the official ending of fall and the beginning of winter, when the days are the shortest.
There was a great scurrying about this morning, of men anxious to get tickets to the football game at the last minute.
The price of eggs in the retail market has reached thirty-five cents a dozen. They are very high and scarce for this time of year.
Arrived Nov. 22.—Schooner Emma F. Angell, from Philadelphia with 1288 tons of coal and barge C. R. R. No. 6, from Baltimore, with 1003 tons of coal, all for J. A. and A. W. Walker.
By Bribing the Nerves with opium you may stop a cough, but the inflammation goes from bad to worse. Allen's Lung Balm, containing no opium, goes to the root of the trouble and cures deep-seated affections of throat and lungs.
There are those who are looking forward with eagerness to the Thanksgiving game in this city, when the Maplewoods of Portsmouth are scheduled to appear, with blood in their eye and a team specially strengthened for the occasion to the point of invincibility, they firmly hope.—Newburyport Herald.

PORTSMOUTH AT THE DARTMOUTH-BROWN GAME.

Accompanied by the Naval band over 250 "rooters" from this city and Dover went to Manchester on a special train which left this city at twelve o'clock this noon, to witness the football game between Dartmouth and Brown at Varick park this afternoon.

On a green banner, painted in white letters were the words, "Portsmouth Rooters; Dartmouth-Brown, 1902." The procession formed in front of the P. A. C. rooms on Market street, and headed by Mayor Pender, the "boys" marched to the depot amid a blaze of green.

The party from the start has been in charge of three newspaper men, B. M. Tilton, R. M. McDougall and F. E. Drew, and they deserve great credit for the enthusiastic party which represents Portsmouth at the game today.

ALL ABOUT LIGHTHOUSES.

The Fight of the Coast Signals Against Storm and Fog.

With the beginning of November every year there begins the hard fight all along the coast of the United States—a fight rarely chronicled, yet incessant and fierce. It is the fight of the coast lights and signals against storm and fog.

From March to November, the men caged in the slender steel and stone cylinders that stand on hidden ledges with the nearest land lying along the horizon like a dim cloud, need not fear even if storm beset, for the summer storm does not last long, and they are sure that the relief and supply vessels will make their way to them within a few days. But when the gales of the late autumn and of the winter begin there may be a month and even more when no ship can dare to approach those foam bordered ocean perches.

Then the keepers are as besieged men. They must save every drop of oil, that their lights may be kept burning even should a new supply fail to arrive when due. They must watch their machinery every minute, for no help could reach them to repair it should it break down.

On such lighthouses as famous Minot's ledge, off Boston harbor, rising sheer out of the sea, they are imprisoned, unable to move an inch out of their narrow tower.
Minot's ledge light stands eighty-five feet high from the level of the sea. The reef on which it is set is far below the surface in any except low tides, even in ordinary weather. When the ocean roars around it in a winter storm, the mariner, looking at it from the sea, often can discern only its brave lantern above the spray. The entrance to this lighthouse is half way up the tower, and an iron ladder reaches to the sea level. In the winter there are days and days, and sometimes weeks, when no man could venture into that doorway. He would be carried away by the rollers that break against the base and sweep the little balcony.

But this merely physical fight is only one part of the battle that goes on in the lighthouse during the winter. There is another battle as great, it is worry and anxiety.

The light keepers of the United States have been trained to look on their lights as the American soldier and sailor look on their flag. So well have they been disciplined and so well to they guard the trust, that there is rarely a case of a light having failed when human energy and pluck could keep it burning.

The dimming of an ordinarily sufficient light in thick weather has troubled the lighthouse department seriously for years, during which time the engineer and naval officers on the board have experimented constantly. The result of their efforts has been the recent adoption of a lantern lens entirely different from the cylindrical one used to this time.

The new lens is known as the "bivalve," which is expressive of its appearance, instead of a cylinder of glass evolving around the light, it consists of two immense convex disks, joined at the edges by thick brass bands. The value of the bivalve lens is that each face throws an immense beam, concentrating the light rays that in ordinary lens are dissipated by being shot to many angles.

A bivalve light of the fourth order will throw a flash of 5000 candle power from a light of only 250 candle power.

Only a few of them have been installed as yet. Their cost is heavy, a third order lens costing \$12,000.

One of these bivalve lights has been installed in the famous Navesink lighthouse overlooking Sandy Hook. Although not a first order light, the new lens makes it one of the most powerful in the world. It throws a flash every five seconds, and the light

house department has a report from a sea captain who declares that he saw the flash seventy-five miles at sea. If he was correct, what he saw at that distance must have been the reflection of the flash on the sky for the Navesink tower is 246 feet above the sea, and consequently the extreme limit at which the eye could see the light directly is only 22½ miles, the curvature of the earth precluding any greater reach.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Samuel Adams.

Mrs. Mary Jane Adams, widow of Samuel Adams, died at her home on Washington street this Saturday morning.

She was born February 8, 1815, on Jefferson street; her parents were Thomas Moulton and Mary (Putnam) Moulton, and she was one of a family of ten children. On Sept. 21, 1836, she was married to Samuel Adams, and a few years before Mr. Adams' death they quietly celebrated their golden wedding.

Three children were born to them, Samuel, dying in infancy; John Franklin, died in 1874, and Joseph Edwin, died in Minneapolis in 1885. She is survived by several grandchildren.

Mrs. Caroline F. Moses.

Mrs. Caroline F. Moses, widow of Leonard Moses, formerly of this city, died at her home in Everett, Mass., on Friday, in her eighty-ninth year. Funeral services will be held on Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William C. Richard in Everett. The interment will be in the family lot in this city.

Nathaniel Brackett.

Nathaniel Brackett, a native of Greenland, died recently at his home in San Jose, Cal., at the age of eighty-four years. Mr. Brackett went west in his boyhood and there married Miss Lucinda Turner, who survives him.

OBSEQUIES.

The funeral services of Obed Merrill were held at his late home on Washington street Friday afternoon. Rev. Thomas Whiteside, pastor of the Methodist church, officiating. A delegation from Storer Post, I. G. A. R., were present and conducted their services and acted as pall bearers. The interment was in Sagamore cemetery.

Funeral services of George W. Leach, who died at his daughter's home in Newburyport, were held at his home at Kittery Junction Friday afternoon, and were largely attended. Rev. G. C. Andrews, pastor of the Second Methodist church, officiated. The funeral was attended by the entire carpenter force in the yards and docks department at the navy yard, under charge of carpenter W. F. Stevenson, U. S. N. The interment was in Orchard Grove cemetery.

POLICE COURT.

Joseph Carman, the young Italian who assaulted his sister Maggie on Friday evening, knocking her senseless, pleaded guilty to assault before Judge Emery in police court this morning and was given a suspended sentence.

Mary Danielson, Louise Carey, Willie Clarke and William Randall were all held for the April term of court on the charge of adultery.

STRUCK BY A CAR.

William Small, a ship fitter employed at the navy yard, was struck by a Portsmouth, Kittery and York street railway car in Kittery, Friday morning, and hurled a distance of twenty feet. He was badly bruised about the body, but escaped internal injury.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor

Your gray hair shows you should use it—unless you like to look old!

REAL ESTATE CONVEYANCES.

Following are the conveyances of real estate in the county of Rockingham for the week ending November 19, as recorded in the registry of deeds:

Candia—John A. Brown, Deerfield to Luna J. Young, land, \$1.
Deerfield—Joseph L. Palmer to Charles O. Townsend, Raymond, land and buildings, \$350.

Derry—Lemuel W. Collins, Ovid Mich., to William H. Benson, land and buildings, \$2850; Hiram P. Weeks to Augustus C. White, Somerville, Mass., land and buildings, \$1; Frank H. Merrifield, Manchester, to Charles W. Merrifield, half certain land, \$1.

Exeter—Frank W. Swallow to Philip White, land on Washington street, \$1; Last grantor to Pierre Eno, land on upper Front street, \$1; Last grantor to Ada F. Welch, land on McKinley street, \$1; Luke Leighton to James P. Smith, land on Beech hill road, \$1.

Greenland—Mary E. Adams to Sarah L. Simpson and Mary E. Myers, Portsmouth, land, \$1; Mary F. Simes to William McG. Fife, land and buildings, \$1.

Hampstead—Francis Perkins to Adelaide C. Johnston, Everett, Mass., land and buildings, \$1; Henry L. Eastman, Rochester, N. Y., to John M. Eastman, half certain woodland, \$1.

Hampton—Susan and Caroline D. Janvyn to Aurelia B. Jones, Topsham, Me., land and buildings, \$1; Sarah S. Hunking, Haverhill, Mass., to Sarah C. Cheney and Clara L. Hunking, land and buildings at beach, \$1; Frederick H. Scott to Russell L. Scott, both of Westfield, Mass., one-fourth certain land.

Kingston—John F. Tucker to Peter Eno, land, \$40.

Londonderry—Rhoda A. Eaton to Sarah Hovey, land, \$35; Allettie M. Chase to Charles Frederick, Boston, lands, \$1; William Clark to Francis Paquette, Hampstead, land, \$1; James W. Lund to Annis grain and lumber company, pine growth, \$75; Nelson W. Paige to Alice E. Paige, both of Manchester, lands, \$1.

Nottingham—Ellen A. Demeritt et als, Lynn, Mass., to John W. Demeritt, land, \$1; Frank H. Dame to last grantee, land and buildings, \$1.

Plaistow—Charles Bradley to Joseph Bradley, both of Haverhill, woodland, \$25; land, \$60; Mary E. Cass to John H. Noyes, lands, \$1; Last grantee to Sarah Mason, Boston, land, \$1.
Portsmouth—Abbie A. McGregor, Malden, Mass., to Mary L. Teague, land and buildings on Court street, \$1; Charles W. Humphreys to Horace A. Randall, land on Humphreys court, \$1; Daniel A. McIntire to Flora I. Cottle, land on Kent street, \$1; Laura E. Matthews to Henry H. Dutton, land on Broad street extension, \$1; Elita M. Tucker to Mary S. Clark, rights in premises at 12 Dennett street, \$1; Lucy A. Hartwell, Roslindale, Mass., to James H. Dow, land and buildings on Hanover street, \$1; Last grantee to Zettie M. Dow, same premises, \$1.

Salem—George M. Cross to Mahlon D. Currier and Gracie M. Dennett, Lawrence, land, \$1; other land, \$1; Mary G. Woodbury to Fred H. Woodbury, Olivet, Kan., one-tenth certain land, \$1.

Seabrook—David Chase to Jeremiah Chase, woodland, \$22, decided in 1880.
Windham—Heirs of William H. Lunt, Newburyport, Mass., to George E. Seavey, land, 20,000 feet white pine plank loaded on car at Windham Junction.

PERSONALS.

Fred H. Clarke of Boston is the guest of True W. Priest and family.
Miss Mary A. Foster of Richards avenue is passing the winter in Passadena, Cal.

E. P. Stoddard and Guy E. Corey went to Manchester on Friday evening to be on hand for the game to-day.

Miss Gertrude H. Priest of Daniel street leaves next week for Jamestown, R. I., to pass Thanksgiving with friends.

Harry Caswell met with a serious accident which resulted in a broken arm while at work at the plant of the Keeler Pipe company on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Loring Jones of Rochester, Mass., to pass several weeks with their daughter, Mrs. Samuel Peyser and family.

ORGANIZED IN KITTERY.

Organized at the Lawyers' Incorporation and Transfer company in Kittery, the American Argentum company, to produce alloys and deal in metals. Capital stock \$10,000; par value, \$100. President, C. C. Smith; treasurer C. M. Prince.

CHANGES AT DARTMOUTH.

President Tucker, of Dartmouth college, has announced some changes in ranking, disposition of scholarships and tuition charges. Beginning with the next academic year the grading of scholarship will be as follows: A, 90 to 100 per cent.; B, 80 to 90 per cent.; C, 70 to 80 per cent.; D, 60 to 70 per cent.

With respect to beneficiary aid to those below 70 aid to the value of \$50 will be given, \$70 to those ranking from 70 to 80, and \$80 to those ranking from 80 to 90.

Four entrance scholarships, of the value of \$100 each, will be assigned to those members of each incoming class who enter by examination with a rank of at least grade B. These scholarships will be assigned in order of rank.

The examination for these scholarships must be taken at the college or at places specified in the catalogue at the June examinations.

Four respective scholarships, of the value of \$200 each, will be given in the order of rank, irrespective of class, to those students who attain the highest standing for the year, provided that their standing is above 93. These scholarships will be announced on July 15 of each year, and the amount of each scholarship, in excess of credit allowed during the year of any other scholarship, will be paid at that time.

Apart from these scholarships, students who attain a rank of 92 will be designated "Rufus Choate scholars." The designation is entirely a term of honor, and carries with it no pecuniary allowance. The names of such men are to be announced by the dean and published in the annual catalogue.

Tuition proper is fixed at \$100, and a further charge of \$25 is made for certain general privileges, including the use of the library, membership in College hall, and the various advantages growing out of the increase of the college plant.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The Rev. J. E. Robbins, D. D., presiding elder of the Dover district, will hold the third quarterly conference this evening in the vestry at 7:45 o'clock. All the members of the official board are expected to be present. At the 10:30 o'clock service to-morrow morning Dr. Robbins will give a report of the recent great missionary convention held at Cleveland at which a special collection of over \$300,000 was given to supplement the annual missionary collection.

A revival service will be held in the evening at seven o'clock, to which all are cordially invited. Subject: "Thanksgiving and thanksgiving." Psalms 116:12-17 and James 1:27.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH NOTES.

Thanksgiving services will be held at the Universalist church on Sunday forenoon, when the pastor will preach on "Giving Thanks and Living Thanks," St. Luke XII, 23d verse. The Young Peoples' Christian Union will have Thanksgiving exercises which will be conducted by Miss Francis P. Wendell. Psalms 104.

"An Evening with Longfellow" will be given in the vestry on Monday evening. There will be a sale of candy.

The ladies will meet in the vestry next Friday afternoon for sewing.

BULL FIGHT IN KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Nov. 21.—There will be a bull fight in Convention hall Thanksgiving night unless the Mexican bull fighters, who came here for the event, are restrained by the law. All arrangements have been made. The convention hall directors have voted to rent the hall for the bull fight and several wild bulls brought from Chihuahua, Mex., are at the stock yards. A ring, ninety feet in diameter, is being built in convention hall and five swarthy Mexicans are here ready to do battle with the animals.

STRUCK HIS SISTER.

A young Italian was arrested last night for striking his sister and rendering her unconscious. The girl was senseless for so long that it was feared that her injuries might be serious, but she recovered after a time and did not appear to be badly hurt.

At the police station, the youth insisted that the girl was his half-sister, but the police could not see that this fact was any mitigation of his offence and he was locked up.

"LITTLE BETTER THAN JUNK."

Lieut. Commander Niblack Condemns Many So-Called Cruisers.

New York, Nov. 21.—Rear Admiral George W. Melville, engineer in chief of the United States navy, read a paper on "The Vibrations of Steamships" at the session of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers today. Other papers were read as follows: "The Development of Modern Ordnance and Armor in the United States," by Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, chief of the bureau of ordnance, U. S. N.; "The New Designs for Naval Vessels," by Admiral Bowles, and "Why it Takes So Long to Build and Equip a Naval Vessel for the United States," written by George W. Dickie.

In a paper on "The Tactics of the Gun," Lieut. Commander A. P. Niblack said:

"A good many of the so-called cruisers on our list are little better than junk for our purposes. Such ships as we improvised in the war with Spain will not answer in the next war.

We cannot hope to excel in target practice when the powder charges and sights do not correspond, when misfires and delays occur from poor ammunition, and when the gunnights themselves are in need of thorough overhauling.

"Just now the navy needs unusual and heavy expenditure for ordnance. Ships have been in continuous service from the pressure of the last five years, and every one of them needs to come to a navy yard and get a complete overhauling as to battery, and particularly as to ammunition, as they have on board a heterogeneous lot of brown powder, smokeless powder and projectiles collected from various sources."

FODY WALKS OVERBOARD.

Stranger Takes A Bath In The Cold Waters Of The South Pond.

Daniel Fody, one of three men who came to this city on Friday to work for the White Mountain Paper company, took an involuntary bath in the South Pond early last evening.

Fody became separated from his companions in some manner at the railroad station and being more or less under the influence of liquor, employed two or three hours in wandering aimlessly about the city. His ramblings came to an abrupt end at the foot of Livermore street, where Fody walked overboard. He evidently was paying little attention to the course he was taking and his first intimation he had that he was near the pond was when its cold waters closed over him.

The accident was witnessed by several bystanders and Fody was promptly fished out by Charles Andrews, unhurt but somewhat chilled and dampened. The man was taken in charge by Officer Carlton and taken to the police station, where he was given a change of clothing and quarters for the night.

UNCONSCIOUS ON CELL FLOOR.

Mary Leonard Has an Attack of Heart Trouble at Police Station.

Mary Leonard, who was arrested by the police on Friday on the charge of drunkenness, was found unconscious on her cell floor at police headquarters on Friday evening by Assistant Marshal Hurley. City Physician Hannaford was hastily summoned and pronounced the woman suffering from heart trouble. He finally restored her to consciousness and this morning his patient is feeling no effects from the ill turn.

Special price for the Heart of Chicago at Music hall on Monday evening, 25, 35 and 50 cents.

For your protection, we sell the PROPHYLACTIC TOOTH BRUSH in a yellow box. It prevents substitution; keeps the brush clean; prevents unnecessary handling.

We offer you an uncommon tooth brush. One that cleans between the teeth, not merely brushes the surface.

Always sold in a yellow box. At all dealers. Adult size, 35c. Children's (two sizes), 25c.

FOR SALE—Carriage, Jobbing and Horse Shoeing Business. A rare chance for a young man to continue. Earned last about 20 years. Terms liberal, as I am not able to continue in it. Apply to G. J. Greenleaf, back of Post Office.

INSURANCE—Strong companies and low rates. When placing your insurance remember the old firm, Lacey & George. 106-11.

GROCERIES—You can buy groceries, as well as meat, provisions and vegetables at W. H. Smith's as cheap as at any place in the city.

FOUND—Jewelry, which is probably an heirloom. Address Box 145, Portsmouth, N. H.

Chrysanthemums

Cut Flowers

R. E. Hannaford's

FLORIST.

Newcastle Avenue,

TELEPHONE CON.

10 PER CENT INVESTMENT.

House 7 rooms with bath and plumbing. Rents for \$16.25 a month.

PRICE \$2000.

FRANK D BUTLER,

Real Estate and Insurance,
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Your Summer Suit

Should be WELL MADE.

It is old be STYLISH

And PERFECT FIT.

The largest assortment of UP-TO DATE SAMPLES to be shown in the city

Cleansing, Turning And Pressing a Specialty.

D. O'LEARY,

Bridge Street.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions

And Coverings.

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